

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. II

CHARLOTTE, N. C., NOVEMBER 16, 1911

NUMBER 11

Organization  
of  
Old Mills  
a Specialty

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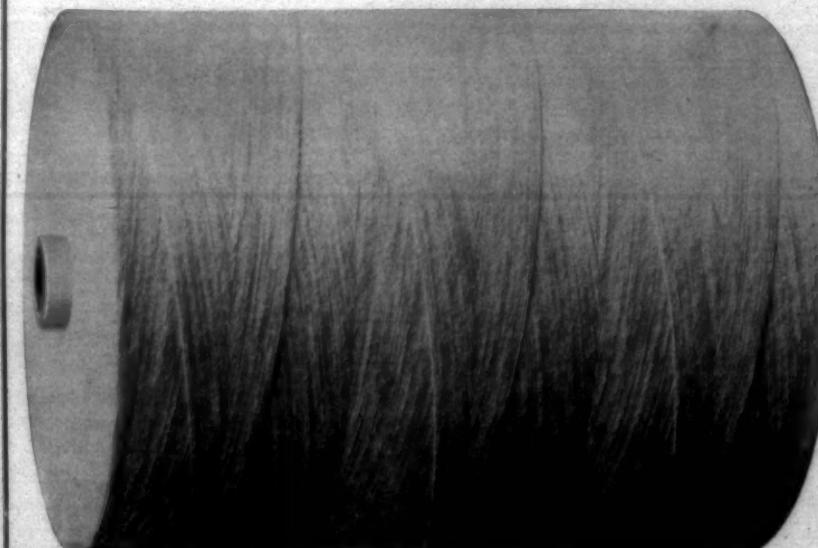
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FALL RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS

SOUTHERN AGENT, O. A. ROBBINS, - - - CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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VOL. 2

CHARLOTTE, N. C., November 16, 1911

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## *Business and Financial Outlook*

THE following review of present conditions and opinion as to the business outlook issued by the Fourth National Bank of New York, set forth in a very lucid manner the chief points in the industrial situation. The position of the Fourth National Bank in the financial world and its prominence as a banking institution among the dry goods trade, renders its views particularly valuable, and we therefore publish the statement in its entirety. It is as follows:

"With the adjournment of Congress there has been a slightly better tone to general business, and there is less disposition to talk of the possibly disturbing effects of tariff revision. The public is apparently becoming tired of the crusade against the corporations and efforts to excite class prejudice by instituting inquiries into all forms of industrial enterprise. At the special session of Congress just ended, some forty of fifty different investigations were proposed, several reaching the stage where it will be possible to begin actual hearings later on, should there develop a real public demand on them. It is altogether likely that most of these undertakings will be dropped since the disturbance of the last four weeks has been sufficient to impress most people with the necessity of permitting the business men of the country to carry on their own business operations undisturbed. Such a constructive policy would seem to be in order since, for the last eighteen months, the country has been treated to a series of unsettling proposals affecting the banks, the railroads, the basic industries, the important industrial corporations, and general business affairs. It is universally recognized that times have changed sufficiently to now make it impossible for the managers of the great corporations to commit offenses of the kind with which they have lately been charged.

"What the country needs now is a distinctly encouraging constructive campaign. It is noteworthy that a Congressional committee will sit in the fall to receive the testimony of business men concerning the adoption of means for promoting the rightful upbuilding of business enterprises, and the needs of im-

portant corporations. This is as it should be, and decided benefit may come of it, possibly through the creation of a public sentiment which shall evolve a "rule of business" for the great interstate corporations to follow. Nothing could emphasize the need for such enlightenment after the announcement of a "rule of reason" by the United States Supreme Court than the great difficulties confronting those who are seeking to effect an equitable adjustment of the assets held by the Standard Oil Company and the American Tobacco Company. This task has entailed unusual problems, but the readjustment is now proceeding satisfactorily so that the important properties will be disorganized in the near future. But the great industrial corporation has undoubtedly come to stay and must continue to be an important instrument in interstate commerce if business development in the United States is to continue at the pace witnessed during the last decade. There is reason to take a hopeful view however, of the long future. This does not mean that there will be altogether smooth sailing, for little real progress is ever made under such conditions. It must be recognized, however, that business is now in a transition stage, and that those in control of the great business enterprises are wrestling with problems that they have never before encountered. They should be encouraged and not hindered in their labors, for it is of the highest importance to every one that business should again be placed upon a strong basis, and that the country should be spared the unselement which inevitably follows the recurrent attacks upon corporations by politicians and others interested in appealing to class prejudice and producing material for a political campaign.

"General business, although unsettled in spots, is fairly satisfactory in many lines. The record of bank clearings shows a quickening tendency in trade in many parts of the country. The improvement, although not large, is sufficient to indicate the trend of events, and it is perfectly natural to assume that if the crops turn out to be fairly satisfactory so that the normal addition of new wealth is assured to the

country as a whole the business situation will be materially benefited before the end of the year. Too much, of course, cannot be taken for granted along this line, but it is certainly suggestive that the last figures given out by the American Railway Association touching the country's surplus of unused railroad equipment shows that the total of idle freight cars has been reduced to 104,170 cars, this being the smallest total reported since the close of 1910. With the heavy advance shipment of corn at the West and of cotton at the South there is reason to believe that the railroads will have a larger business to handle in the near future and that the whole country will become more confident. Current reports of railroad earnings show that the largest systems are making considerable headway in reducing expenses and that they are operating on a relatively low expense ratio. Several roads have already taken very important action in the direction of retrenchment. These efforts have naturally led to the laying off of several thousand employees, chiefly in the West, and while a similar policy has been considered by many of the important eastern lines, it is not clear yet what their ultimate attitude will be. In the nature of things it would seem to be scarcely a proper time for the unions to press their claims for higher wages, as whatever may be said respecting the policy adopted by some lines, it is undoubtedly true that the railroad industry as a whole is paying today as high an average wages as the business under present conditions will stand.

"With the heavy shipments of currency now being made from the various reserve centres of the United States into the crop moving sections there has developed a broader demand for money, with the result that there has been of late a definite hardening in discount rates. This is altogether natural for this season of the year, and while the movement has not yet advanced rates to the level that is often seen at the opening of September, borrowers are showing a disposition to finance their requirements somewhat in advance of the time when they will find actual use for the money. Banks at the South, especially, have large requirements to ports.

provide for in connection with the marketing of the very bountiful cotton crop. Institutions in that section are well fortified to meet the demand as the prosperity of the South is perhaps greater than it has ever been before. One of the strongest elements in the whole financial situation continues to be the splendid showing of the country's foreign trade, the excess of exports over imports for the seven completed months being \$233,604,000, which compares with an export excess of only \$2,647,000 for the same months of last year. The figure now shown has only been exceeded by the \$372,000,000 export excess for those months of 1908, and the \$324,000 total shown for the same period during the wonderfully prosperous months of 1901. Inasmuch as there are now indications that the labor difficulties on the other side have been sufficiently adjusted to allay the fears of serious disturbances to general trade in Great Britain, it is fair to assume that the principal foreign buyers of American produce will continue to effect large purchases in this market."

### **Heavy Egyptian Sales to United States.**

The United States ranks next after Great Britain as a market for Egyptian cotton, and American spinners are each year using more of this staple. The declared value of cotton invoiced at the Alexandria consulate last year showed a gain over 1909 approaching \$1,000,000. In bulk this 1910 shipment amounted to 86,044 bales of 750 pounds each, making an average price of about \$177 per bale. There is every indication that the American purchases of Egypt's 1910 crop of cotton will exceed 100,000 bales. All the Egyptian cotton exported to the various markets is shipped through the port of Alexandria, and the American shipments are via Liverpool. American import statistics show the receipt last year of 55,907,144 pounds of Egyptian cotton valued at \$12,685,376, against 72,161,893 pounds valued at \$12,101,000 in 1909.—B. of M.—Consular Re-

# Work on Self-Acting Mules

**E**XCESSIVE breakage of threads from any cause inevitably leads to excessive loss in waste. Some of the leading causes of bad spinning are referred to below, and the remedy in each case is fairly obvious. Naturally, the primary requisite is the use of cotton sufficiently good for the counts and kind of yarn that has to be spun. If the cotton is much below the standard required there will be bad spinning and inferior yarn, although these detrimental effects may be often diminished by running the carriages out more slowly or putting more twist in the yarn.

It is a very bad sign, and it is an awkward feature to deal with when some of the threads are so tight as to be breaking while other threads at the same time are running into snarls. Putting too much gain of carriage in or too much "ratch" often cause excessive waste and bad spinning, these extremes being resorted to in order to keep snarls out.

It is possible to cause extra thread breakages by excessive twist and not accompanying this with suitable regulations of carriage tension. Uneven rovings, many bad ends in the rovings, rovings too weak through over-stretching, or else short of twist, or other defects in the bobbins, or in the creels may cause excessive breakage of bobbins, and this makes it difficult for the operatives to keep up with their other work. It is absolutely essential for the production of good work that a minder and his piecers shall be able to keep up with the work, and not have to keep stopping up in order to get straight again. When a good average minder cannot do so it is time things were improved somewhere. Every good spinner knows that it is a first law with him that he must not get behind with his work, as it may easily multiply against him in the way of cops wanting pushing up after the threads have run down for a time, roller laps wanting pulling off, and roller laps causing other threads to break. Even in the case of bad spinning it is easier for the operatives to keep up with it than to keep getting behind, and then attempting to get straight again.

In order to produce the minimum of waste the bobbins in the creel must be run off as near as possible, and not taken off and cut or pulled to waste when quite a lot of roving remains on the bobbins.

It is necessary that minders and piecers should work on a good system in regard to re-creeling, doffing, cleaning, and other duties, and in particular care should be taken not to have too much of this kind of work coming on at one time. Method in creeling, doffing, cleaning, and in particular in regard to piecing up will enable a slower man to beat a quick one who has no good method. It is surprising how far piecing up one or two ends every draw will go towards keeping up the ends if done systematically and all the time. After ends have been run down far

o time, the cops must be pushed up exactly level with the others, as pushing the cop up the spindles too far will lead to the threads breaking in the winding on, while if not pushed up sufficiently there will be nicked cops. It is rather better to push up such cops before piecing the threads as the opposite practice slackens the end a trifle. Many operatives pick the first thread from the spindle points as the carriage moves up, but this pulls good yarn from the cops, and increases the waste; but operatives should always be ready to piece up as soon as the fallers unlock.

Frosty weather is very bad for cotton spinning, and will often cause excessive thread breakage, or so affect the threads that the latter will break in spinning, backing-off, or windings-on. The judicious use of special humidifying apparatus, combined with sufficient heating, often show up to the greatest possible advantage in dry, frosty weather, or when dry east winds prevail, in preventing excessive breakage of threads. Cotton is very susceptible to variations in heat and humidity, and absence of a reasonable amount of these always plays sad havoc with the spinning.

In backing-off it is advisable to have a uniformity and balance between the unwinding of the threads from the spindles, and the descent of the winding faller wire, or otherwise there may be excessive thread breakages and waste due to this point. Both in backing-off and in winding-on there is often excessive thread breakage due to very heavily weighted salmon head levers, or due to the excessive application of the nosing motion, or to excessive inward speed of carriage, or to the nut of the governing motion not moving sufficiently high up the arm. Also during the backing-off and running in badly set faller wires may lead to thread breakage and waste, and during winding-on it is quite possible for defective cop shaping to effect all this.

A fruitful cause of cut yarn, broken threads, and consequent waste is very late faller unlocking, or having the carriage out of the square or straight line, so that it comes against the back-stops in an irregular manner. Anti-snaring motions or hastening, or "fine rim motions" applied too keenly may all lead to extra waste and work due to excessive breakage of the threads.

In following the routine of piecing up an operative should follow each mule up each time there are broken threads, and for this purpose reasonable pains should be taken to have one mule up with the other. Bobbins taken out too soon make waste, and equally bobbins allowed to run bare involve extra waste. Motions are available for stopping one mule of a pair from gaining on the other, but these do not appear to be very much adopted. Even when no threads are broken a good spinner will often follow a mule up before doffing, because each broken end

clearer, and this helps when a will require winding-on as well as hurrying time comes along. Breaking bits or pieces of bobbins out either means excessive waste in pulling or cutting these off, or else it means creeling and making piecings twice over in putting the piecings in again. The management should help the spinners to the utmost in this respect, so as to keep the roving bobbins of one size and prevent creels from coming out together. Piecers should be trained to make short piecings, and as soft as possible, so they don't break again, since bad bobbin piecing alone may be responsible for many thread breakages and increased waste. Waste is often made by operatives breaking ends of long roving piecings off. Often also by roving being pulled off the bobbins and thrown on the floor, and roving tenders should not doff with the lifter at the end of traverse so as to leave roving ends near the ends of the bobbins, and thus falling off.

After piecing up a broken thread the finger should be run along the spindle to lay the slack end closer to the bobbin, and prevent lashing of other ends or re-breaking in backing-off. Running the finger down the spindle in such a case appears to lay the end closer to spindle than running the finger up, and practice will show which answers best in any particular case, but either will do if properly attended to.

Nicked cops and odd soft cops are serious defects in mule yarn, and are very often the spinner's fault and should be checked in every reasonable way. Usually nicked cops are the result of threads being allowed to remain broken for some time, and then pieced up without the cops being pushed up, this often showing a double carelessness. Slack strings are chiefly responsible for odd cops being thicker and softer than the bulk of the cops, and the yarn from such cops will be naturally weaker and much softer twisted than the bulk. Usually nicked cops and those made from slack strings have to be put into the rejects, and sold as waste cops, or else made up into spindle banding.

Slack spindle bands, greasy spindle bands, slack rim bands, dirty spindle footsteps and bolsters are frequently causes of bad spinning, broken threads, and waste. What are termed "thick" and "single" portions of roving inevitably lead to extra work, and waste at the spinning machines, such defective rovings originating at the intermediate or roving frames by three back bobbins running together, or two front ones in the case of "thick" rovings, or one only going forward instead of two at these machines in the case of "single." The cardroom people should protect the spinner in these respects in order to keep the waste down to a minimum.

In order to reduce the amount of work and waste during doffing to a minimum the operatives should see that all the ends are pieced up before doffing, because each broken end

will require winding-on as well as piecing up after doffing. The counter faller should be put down to the best position for allowing sufficient slack yarn for pushing the cops up, but not enough to entangle the threads with each other, the latter being a very likely thing in the case of pin cops and narrow spindle gauges. Also when winding-on the doffing thread, and when finally running the mule up after doffing, care is needed to keep the threads at best tension without being either too slack or too tight. Upon re-starting take particular care to have the quadrant nut of correct height in order to avoid snarled yarn on the one hand or threads breaking through over tension on the other hand. All these points affect both the number of thread breakages and the amount of waste that is produced.

Pasting, whipping, and tubing are the three recognized methods of obtaining good cop bottoms, and the first two especially need skilful and careful attention in order to limit the waste made in winding, reeling, or weaving when the cops have to be skewered. A great amount of waste has been caused by soft, crushed up cop bottoms, with imperfect apertures in them. Cops should be laid straight in the skips, and the noses should not be too much in the doffing process.—Cotton Factory Times.

## Promotion of Commerce by the Government.

The Bureau of Manufactures of the Department of Commerce and Labor has just issued a pamphlet of fifteen pages, called "Promotion of Commerce," which every manufacturer and business man would find useful on his desk or in his files.

After a rather full description of the work of the Bureau of Manufactures, the pamphlet outlines briefly in short paragraphs, somewhat after the manner of the Congressional Directory, the duties and functions of various branches of the Government which are carrying on service related to the promotion and development of trade and manufacture. Over thirty bureaus and branches of the Government are listed from the Departments of Commerce and Labor, State, Interior, Agriculture, Treasury and War.

Washington is incensed at the suggestion of John L. Sullivan for Congress.

Naturally.

Congress is the place for "light" weights.—Exchange.

"While strolling along the strand one Saturday, Robinson Crusoe met Friday."

"That's nothing; tonight at 12 o'clock, Sunday will meet Monday."—Exchange.

## Producing Discharge Effects

PRACTICAL experience has shown that titanous chloride and titanous sulphate when used alone in the production of discharges on dyed cotton goods by printing, whilst giving good whites, are liable to bring about tendering of the fibre in the discharged parts. The addition of certain substances, such as sodium fluoride, ammonium sulphocyanide, or Rochelle salt, to the discharging agent, however, removes to a large extent the danger of tendering the fibre but such additions generally detract from the discharging power of the titanous salt. The addition of soluble fluorides also exerts a deleterious effect upon the copper printing rollers.

A recent invention of Professor E. Knecht and Messrs. Peter Spence and Sons, Limited, Manchester, consists primarily in discharging coloring matters in the dyed fibres by means of titanous sulphocyanide, which may be prepared by double decomposition of titanous sulphate with barium sulphocyanide. The titanous sulphocyanide is not only claimed to be more effective than titanous chloride as a discharging agent, but is also without any deleterious action on cotton fibre. With the white discharges thus produced by titanous sulphocyanide on dyed cotton fibres, titanic hydrate is deposited and firmly fixed on the fibre on those portions where the discharge has been effected. This titanic hydrate may act as a mordant for alizarin colors and other mordant colors. A further part of the invention consists in dyeing such discharged fibres with a color which will only become mixed in those places where discharge has taken place by the application of titanous sulphocyanide, the other portions not taking up any of the color, since they contain no mordant; and a still further part consists in printing a fabric the color of which has to be discharged with a discharge printing paste which will not deposit a mordant upon the fabric, in addition to the printing with the titanous sulphocyanide discharging agent. A fabric so printed and discharged

may then be dyed in a suitable mordant color giving a shade different from the original shade of the dyed fabric. Those portions which have been discharged by the titanous sulphocyanide will be dyed, whilst the rest of the fabric, including the portion discharged by the non-mordant discharging agent, will remain unaffected. In this manner a white discharge and a colored discharge on a differently colored ground are obtained.

In carrying this invention into effect dyed yarn or dyed fabric may be immersed in a solution of titanous sulphocyanide in order to bring about the destruction of the whole of the color as is required in stripping, or the color may be removed or destroyed locally from a dyed fabric by printing on it to the required pattern a paste containing the titanous sulphocyanide, either alone or in combination with the printing of a non-mordant discharging agent. When the two discharging agents are printed on the one fabric, the printings may be accomplished simultaneously or one after the other. After treatment with the discharging agent the fabric is dyed, and subsequently treated by steaming, washing, or otherwise as the exigencies of the case demand.

The following examples of how the patented process may be carried out are given:-

Calico dyed a medium shade of indigo is printed with a paste made by adding to one gallon of a 13 per cent titanous sulphate solution five pounds of barium sulphocyanide and a sufficiency of British gum to render it suitable for printing. The calico is printed with this paste, dried, and then run through a boiling solution of caustic soda of 40 degrees Tw. A white pattern on a blue ground is obtained in this way.

In another example calico dyed a light shade of indigo is treated exactly as described above, and is then dyed with alizarin (blue shade), and is subsequently washed and soaped. A red pattern on a blue ground is thus obtained.

In a third example calico dyed a light shade of indigo is printed on

different patterns with the following two printing pastes:-

Paste No. 1 (Non-mordant).  
Hydrosulphite N F, 1lb. dissolved in Water, 1gal.  
British gum, 5lb.

Paste No. 2 (Mordant).  
Titanous sulphate (13 per cent solution), 1gal.  
Barium sulphocyanide, 5lb.  
British gum, 5lb.

Print, dry, steam for five minutes in a rapid ager, then run through boiling caustic-soda solution at 4 degrees Tw. The well-washed fabric is subsequently dyed in alizarin orange, which dyes in an orange shade only those parts which have been discharged by the mordant discharge paste, and is then washed, dried, and soaped. In this way white and orange patterns are obtained on a blue ground.—Textile Manufacturer of Eng.

### MILL EXPERIMENTING WITH COTTON GROWING.

An interesting feature of the meeting held recently in Greenville, S. C., for the purpose of discussing the cotton quarantine act passed by the State Entomologist was the exhibit of two varieties of cotton by J. Adjer Smyth, Jr. Mr. Smyth is experimenting with this cotton on the Watts Mill farm at Laurens, with the view of interesting the

farmers of this state in planting it.

The two varieties of cotton exhibited by Mr. Smith are known as the "Kenon" and the "Lake" varieties. The stalk of the former kind grew to a height of eight and one-half feet, while the latter has a two and one-half inch staple.

Mr. Smyth has had great success with the experiments conducted on the Watts Mill farm at Laurens. The exhibits were viewed with great interest that afternoon by cotton mill presidents and cotton brokers present at the meetings.

"Where did you learn to sing?"  
"Oh, I've sung all my life. How do you like my execution?"

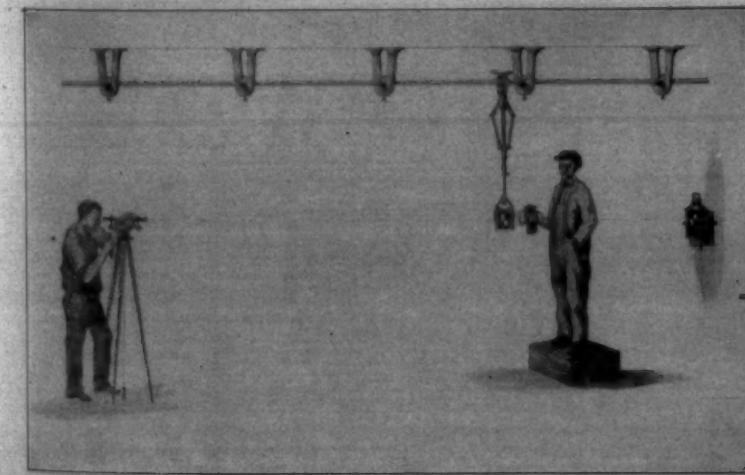
"Well, I'm in favor of it."—Ex.

"When the storm was at its height and the ship was being tossed from side to side, didn't you get down on your knees and pray with the rest of the passengers?"

"Do you know I was so scared I couldn't think of a single prayer, not one. But I did the next best thing."

"And what was that?"  
"I went around and took up the collection."—Exchange.

## TWENTY HORSE POWER SAVED IN ONE ROOM



### A North Carolina Mill Writes

"We consider it the best investment we have made in some time; in one room we saved 20 H. P."

KINKEAD MFG. CO., Boston.

Gentlemen:—To say that we are pleased with the outfit would be putting it mildly indeed. We believed our shafting was kept in as perfect alignment as possible without the use of your outfit, but since we have started to use your outfit we are convinced that every mill in this country that is not equipped with an outfit is losing power by shafting friction. We would not take many times its cost if we could not purchase another like it.

BROOKSIDE MILLS,  
H. L. BROWN, Supt.

Free Demonstrations on Your Own Shafting  
WRITE TO-DAY FOR CATALOG C

KINKEAD MANUFACTURING COMPANY  
7 Water Street, Boston, Massachusetts

# Management of Help

## Many Articles.

The number of articles contributed on "Management of Help" has far exceeded our expectations as a total of fifty-four were received on or before Nov. 15th which was the last day for receiving articles.

We are very much gratified at the interest which the mill people take in the contests which we run and we consider it no small compliment when such a large number of mill men undertake to write articles which make a contest of this kind a success.

The articles contributed to this contest are very interesting as they show the ideas which practical men have secured from long experience in handling help and these articles when printed in book form will be very valuable, especially to the young men who are now working their way up.

The book "Management of Help" will be given as a premium with one year's subscription to the Southern Textile Bulletin and we consider it a very valuable book for the young men.

Articles received after this time will not be considered as contesting for the prizes but we will be glad to receive additional articles and all of them will be printed in the book.

## Number Nine.

I have been in the mill business for some time, during which I have had a good deal of experience in managing help.

It is a good idea to treat your help just as you would like to be treated, but let them know that you mean business when you speak to them. Do not talk foolishness to your help.

Keep your temper under control at all times, if you possibly can. Do not scold your help if you have to speak to them more than one time about the same thing.

It is a good rule to have no pets, especially among the ladies. I have known more overseers to lose their

control of the help by laughing and talking with one girl, than from almost any other reason I know of.

Do not use profane language in the presence of your help (or at any other time) for if you do they will not have any respect for you.

Have a certain time for blowing off and cleaning machinery and do not let any one off if they fail to do their duty at the appointed time.

Do not speak to your help in such a way as to make them feel that they were in a class several degrees lower than yourself. Remember, we are all human beings and most of us have our "feelings" on the end of our toes where they can be easily injured. Be friendly—not familiar.

Act honestly with your help and employers. Teach the help the way to get the best results. Do not allow them to talk to you in other than a friendly manner.

There is much in knowing how to place your help. They should be placed where they can get the best results. It is very bad to have a good hand in the wrong place, as they will not do any good.

An overseer should be able to give information at all times. If a hand should come to an overseer for instructions and overseer should not be able to give it, he will lose control of that hand.

A hand should know at the time he is employed, just what he is expected to do.

Of course we know that the same rules will not apply to all places. You have to manage to suit the conditions of the place where you are located.

A rule that includes most of the others on the management of help is, as near as you can, manage the help as a good father does his children, for there are many who do not know what is best for themselves. Be able to instruct them and then if you find that you are not able to manage them, trade them off to some other man who can manage them.

G. B. H.

## Number Ten.

IT is a very important thing that a man should be able to manage his help. In the first place he should be a man that means business. He should be the same man at all times, both when on his job and off, and should always be a sober man. I have been working help for the last eight years and have had to manage all kinds of people. I have worked at places where I

was not satisfied and did not wish to stay because the overseer would not stay sober on Saturdays and Sunday.

When he came to work on Mondays he would want me to do things that I had been taught to avoid when I was young, still I had to try to do as he wanted in order to hold my job. A man who gets drunk is not fit to be an overseer. An overseer should be a man who will hustle when he has a day's work before him. He should not go around with his head up, but should stop to listen to the troubles of his help.

I have found it a good rule to stay on my job on Saturdays so if anything should go wrong I would be there to attend to it.

Although kind words will win, there is much to be said on the subject of working help. An overseer should be sure when he makes a rule that it is going to be kept. When he is not certain that he could carry out a certain rule it is better not to make it. A man should win the confidence of his help always, at all times, do what he has promised. Then when one of the operatives goes to another and says that his overseer has promised to do a certain thing, the other will say: "He will do it for sure, for he has always done what he promised me." This shows that it pays to be truthful to the help.

I have found out that it is a good thing for an overseer to try to always have the right kind of men for second hands and see that they carry out your orders. Tell your second hand what you want done and see that he does his part. See that he treats the help right and that the help treats him right. Do not tell him to have a certain thing done and then go back and sit down in your office, but see that he does it.

There is a great deal more to be said on this subject and I hope to see some good points brought out.

W. L. B.

## Number Eleven.

MANAGING help is one of the principal features of success in any industrial corporation. One of the first requisites is to be a good student of human nature and make but few promises—be sure then that nothing will upset your plans in carrying them out. Be diplomatic at all times, but never under any circumstance practice deception. Give a direct answer to all inquiries no matter of how small

importance they may be.

Never allow yourself to be drawn into useless discussions of any kind. If a principle is involved use tact and discuss the subject in an intelligent way, but never be weak enough to display your temper, no matter how unreasonable your opponent may appear.

Exercise good judgment in selecting your help, and encourage them in every way you can to take an interest in outside, as well as inside affairs of the mill.

Do not expect your help to take the lead in matters of this kind—you must convince them that you are at all times ready and willing to do anything reasonable for their comfort, as well as for the good that will be derived for your mill and village, by taking a leading part yourself. Treat your help courteously, not matter where you may be nor under what circumstances you are surrounded. You can never win their confidence in any other manner. After you have won their confidence it is an easy matter to get good results in your mill—provided, of course, you exercise good judgment in directing the work.

Kindness and encouragement are the only terms under which help can be successfully managed.

Keep on the move yourself and never discuss matters during working hours—other than that which relates to business concerning the line of work you are doing. Provide good clean places for recreation and amusements for your help and join them in getting some real pleasure after working hours. Those things are entirely necessary in order to obtain and keep a well satisfied class of people. It is unnecessary to spend too much money in equipping places of this kind, because most of amusement resorts can easily be made self-sustaining.

Of course it is necessary to have good, comfortable buildings for secret orders, Sunday school and church services, and in this work great good can be accomplished in the hearty co-operation of both officers and employees of mill.

In regard to providing good places of amusement—a skating rink can be equipped at most any mill, and without as much as a penny's cost to a mill. This is a cool clean sport and one of the best forms of exercise, and is not only beneficial to those taking active interest, but a nice place for spectators to pass the time pleasantly. A good band can be maintained at but little cost to a mill, and the amount of money invested is only a trifle, as compar-

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ed with the pleasure and contentment of nearly every one in a mill village. Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. are leading factors in keeping well contented help, and there is no estimating the good that is derived from such organization. Base-ball—the national sport—is to be given strong support, too, and this is another line of amusement that can be made self-supporting.

There are numerous reasons that can be assigned for getting and keeping good help, but if the above is carried out along business lines (they are all practical) as they should be, I will venture the assertion that an overseer or superintendent either will not lose much sleep over the labor problem. Lastly, but not least by any means, I will say that the selection of overseers is largely responsible for the class of help and their contented or discontented dispositions as the case may be.

From the viewpoint of a superintendent, I will say that only men of good moral character should be employed as overseers.

He should be broad and liberal in his views and use every means at his command to further the interest of the mill, not only by keeping his machinery in thorough repair, but in doing everything within his power to keep his help contented, and also reducing his cost to the lowest limit possible.

"Progressive."

#### Number Twelve.

**I**T has not been over half a century since our southland was a prosperous agricultural country. The cotton mill was a thing almost undreamed of. Everybody was enjoying the fruits of slave labor, and instead of manufacturing cotton, they were growing it to supply to the spindles of the English mills and a few mills in Fall River, Mass.

A few years later the picture changes and instead of seeing the signs of prosperity there could be seen the hand of poverty at work upon the South, caused by the relentless dogs of war. The negro was free and he that a short time before could call the negro his own was now as poor as the negro. The whole South was in distress and it seemed as though there was no one to give her aid, or deliver her from destruction.

But again the picture changes. On the banks of many mountain streams could be seen huge buildings of brick and stone. If the observer wished to discover the meaning of these structures that looked so grim he had but to open the door in the center of these buildings. Immediately he would be deafened by the sound of thousands of rapidly revolving spindles and if he would care to investigate further he would find the cotton being feed to great iron machines at one end of the mill and at the other he would find the finished yarn, ready to be hauled to some railway station and shipped North to be woven into cloth. Such was the beginning of the cotton mill industry in the South and in these mills were found white laborers tending the various machines. These were the first of the class of people we now have to deal with.

Now let us go back further into the history of the different countries where these people came from. We find the Scotch, who for centuries had been a warlike people, born with a love of freedom and liberty. We find the Dutch and

Germans, lovers of peace and independence. Next we find the hot tempered Irish, who, although enslaved for centuries, are as independent as the Scotch and as anxious for a disturbance as a Spaniard. Then came the English, although of the same race, thought himself a little better than the ones that he made subject to himself. Of such our Southland was populated and from this stock comes our cotton mill help of to-day, and to manage such help, we must learn the nature of each person we have in our employ. It is a hard task and still after getting acquainted with your help, it is not such a hard matter to get the results that you are striving for.

Some people think that to manage help, they must go at them like a slave driver, but such is not the case. A second hand should treat the help as his equals, for such they are and he should explain the reason for each and every rule that he is expected to carry out.

Tell the help why he should not do a certain thing and explain the bad effect the doing of such a thing will have on the other help and the mill in general. When you want to have something done, tell them the advantages that will be derived from doing so and depict the advantage that will be derived for doing a certain thing in a certain way. Above all, do not have a rule that you cannot explain the reason for having, and never have a rule that you cannot enforce.

Some overseers ruin the help, so that the second hand cannot do what he would like to do. They give the second hand some rule and tell him to have it carried out. The second hand goes ahead and tells the help the rule and expects them to obey it. Perhaps a short time after the overseer comes along and sees the help breaking the rule and pays no attention to it. The help then concludes that the rule is of little importance and that the overseer does not care whether or not the rule is kept.

Of course the overseer cannot do the second hand's work and look after the help at all times, but it is nothing but fair to the second hand that the overseer should have something to say to the help when he sees that they are doing something wrong, while the second hand is busy at some other part of the room. Some men have to grind, fix frames, repair belting and look after help, see that the floor is kept clean and that the machinery is oiled and in good running order. If, in such a case, the overseer does not give his encouragement then he is putting a double load on the shoulders of the second hand and getting the help where they will not obey the rules the minute the second hand turns his back.

I do not feel that I am competent to speak of the duties of an overseer and will not try to do so. I take it to be the duty of the superintendent to tell him his place. But I do know that his duty should be more than making out the time and sitting in his office. I am afraid that many of our mills have men for overseers who are mere figureheads, while their second hands are the real overseers. There is a great deal to be said about the relation of an overseer to his second hands and section men.

I have tried to show in this paper my ideas concerning one of the greatest questions that is con-

cerning the overseers and second hands. I have tried to show that the Southern mill workers are their kinsmen of the same nature. They are the children of misfortune who were forced to go to the mills by poverty. Although they are poor, they have the proud spirit of the Norman, the hot heads of the Irish and the love of peace of the Dutch. They are of the same blood as you and are your own kinsmen. "And whatsoever you would have done unto you, do you also unto them." Treat them kindly, but firmly and love them and cause them to love you. You will then have a set of help who will honor, respect and obey you, not because they are afraid of you or their jobs, but because they know you will not ask anything of them that is not for their best interests and for the interest of the company. If you will do his, the question of managing help will be solved, as far as you are concerned, if you will follow these three "don'ts":

"Don't give a rule unless you can explain the advantage of the rule."

"Don't make a rule that cannot be enforced."

"Don't allow a rule to be broken after giving it."

"Arlando."

#### Number Thirteen.

**I**N managing help, I always study the nature of the person I am to work. If they are of a good nature you can always get the best results from them by being good and kind in your treatment of them. However if they are of a rough and rowdy disposition you will have to treat them a little differently from those of a quiet disposition.

Now to take the mill all the way through. You will find that some of the help cannot be treated as well as you would like, for there are some people that cannot stand good treatment and just as some cannot stand prosperity. Always let the help know that you stand ready at all times to do all that you can for them. Never tell your help that you will do a thing unless you are sure that you can and will do it. Always have a rule in your room that includes all the help. Never have three or four persons who can do as they like at any time, such as going out of the room at all times of the day. This will bring dissatisfaction among the help who do not have time to go out, and the smartest help you have will notice such things and say that they are not being treated right.

All overseers do not have the right to manage help as they would like, for sometimes the superintendent has a pet or two whom he does not want discharged. Maybe the father or brother or one in the family is his best friend, but nobody can get on with the hand without having trouble each day. The overseer will just let the hands do any old way to please the superintendent while all the help in the room of course notice such things and feel that they are just as good as the one who is doing just as he pleases.

Never adopt a rule in your room and let it get old and neglected for that is worse than having no rule at all. You can quickly ruin a good set of help in this way. Before making a rule, always consider carefully its advantages and disadvantages. When you see that you can improve on a rule, do so. Make a rule and stand by it and then your

help will know that you are doing it for the good of the room, and for their good. They will agree with you that it is all for the best and you will then have no trouble in having the rule carried out.

Never allow your second hand to get the help restless and dissatisfied with the way he treats them, for they will not do their work as they should if they are not satisfied with the overseer and second hand. Let me say here that you cannot hold some help no matter what you do for them, for they are not of a nature to stay at one place for any length of time. Such help is never contented as the good help, for all they thing of is moving again. This class cannot be counted as good help and the best thing to do is to hold the good help. The best way to keep the first class help is to be kind and thoughtful of them, pay them all that you are allowed to pay, be ready at all times to do what you can for them, both in the mill and out. There are lots of things to be looked after in the interest of cotton mill help that are out of the power of the overseer, such as good houses, good water, gardens, etc.; the little things that go to make the help contented. Sometime help will leave a place for some little thing that they have complained of and the overseer is at a loss to understand why they leave. Make every effort to hold them and the main thing is to keep everything right as far as you can, and they will have no cause to leave. Sometimes a small family will become dissatisfied and become so disagreeable that they will cause a larger family to leave. I always found it best to keep all the rowdy help as far as possible away from the moral help. Have part of the village for the rowdies and put them all together and put those together who are of a different and better character. I have seen some of the best mill help move away because of so much confusion with their neighbors. And who can blame them?

"Airship."

#### Number Fourteen.

**M**Y experience has been very limited when compared with that of some of the older men, and I feel a delicacy in writing about a problem of which I know so little. However, I am going to say just how I handle my help from the standpoint of a carder and spinner.

The secret of the management of help, properly, can be summed up in the compound word or two words, if you like, "Square-Deal." I have yet to find the first man, woman or child who is not susceptible to a square deal. By this I mean that you should always treat them just as you would like to be treated if you were in their place. Do this regardless of who gets in a hole. If you have promised one of your hands a thing do that thing to the letter whether reward or punishment. There is not a hand in my department who will tell you that I have ever lied to him about anything. Nor is there a woman in my employ who will tell you that I have ever knowingly used language in her presence that I would be unwilling for any other man to use in the presence of my wife. I also make it a point to be courteous to my help wherever I meet them. My hat comes off as readily in honor of the presence of the wife of one of

(Continued on Page 8.)

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### Management of Help.

(Continued from Page 7)  
my sweepers as it would in the presence of the wife of the chief executive of state or nation.

When I have a hand who is not doing the quantity of work or of such qualities as I desire, do not go and threaten the hand or use abusive language of any sort. I go to the machine and try to ascertain just what is wrong, in other words I help run that machine till I am satisfied as to where the trouble is. If it is lack of skill I show him a better method, if the machine is not in perfect condition I make it so. And usually I have no more trouble with the work from that machine or the hand either. If none of these suffice to make the desired work I simply ask him what is wrong; show him that his work is bad and you can then very readily tell whether or not he is worth bothering with. If he isn't there is nothing else to do but let him go, that will have to be resorted to. Right now is a good place to say that it is much easier to fill a vacant job than one that is to be made vacant when the man can be found to fill it. If the job is vacant you know you have got to have a man, and you stand a chance of getting a good one, but if you have a man on the job who is just making out you hesitate about changing for fear of getting one worse than the one you have.

It is a part of the overseer's business to set the example in all things such as the time of arriving in the morning, time to leave at night, etc. When I am late it is simply impossible for me to get there. I have on several occasions gone to the mill to work when I was almost unable to sit up. On account of my actions along this line my help is never late unless it is impossible to get in on time. And when one is late he doesn't hesitate to tell me without my hunting him up why he was late, and it is very seldom that the excuse is not all right. When I first came to this place I succeeded an overseer who didn't come to the mill till about eight in morning and his help did accordingly. For the first day or two there were ten to twenty late every morning, but as soon as they found that I was going to be on time and had to have an excuse that was good for their not being on time. I have had very little trouble since.

Treat your help as humans, they have feelings just like everybody else and are apt to always be willing to follow in any example that you may set.

When I get to the mill in the morning I put on a pair of overalls and am at the service of the Company in any capacity whatsoever during the day. There are none of my section hands, second hands or laborers who have any hesitancy in asking me to help them in any work that they may be hung up on, regardless of how greasy or dirty. I use this method to show them that any kind of labor is honorable to an honest man, and I am glad to say that it has the desired effect.

"Staying out sick?" Now you are interested. You know just what to do if you knew whether they were sick or not, but you don't know. The way I work this, is to find out as near as possible where the hand who stayed out sick spends his time; if he stays at home it is a safe bet that he is sick. If he doesn't it is a safer bet that he is simply "resting up." And you can deal with him accordingly. I try to learn as much as possible about their

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do not stay at home. I tell them whereabouts when out and if they when they come in that if they are sick they must stay at home. Now we all know that the majority of men had rather work than stay at home.

If you happen to be young in the business you don't know what it takes to make a set of hands believe you will act square till you follow some man who built his whole organization upon a fabric of lies. I've tried this once and you simply get it where it hurts worse, in the neck. I believe this is a thing that the management should take hold of and regulate. Do not let a hand be lied to by anybody. It might take sometime to get that sort of reputation established but it would be worth thousands of dollars each year to the mill when they did get it established.

I know it to be essential for the man who is to be boss to be the boss in every sense; the very minute the Superintendent comes in and begins to move your help you lose control. I do not make any changes in my room without making my second hands thoroughly acquainted with what I am doing and if possible and expedient I always make all changes through them. No man can serve two men and give satisfaction to both. By doing this you lead the men in direct charge to appreciate the fact that it is up to them.

There isn't a suggestion offered by any one, regardless of sex or size, that I do not investigate fully; if any good it is put into effect at the earliest possible moment and the person who suggested the improvement is given all the credit and whatever reward we consider it to be worth. If the suggestion is no good he is acquainted of the fact in such a way as to make him feel that his efforts are appreciated and he will try harder than he ever did before.

It is a good idea to fully explain each new move or change to your second hands and help so that they will appreciate what you are trying to do. It gives interest and enthusiasm to know why a change will do good, it makes them try to think of some change to improve on what they are doing at the present time.

Make the work run as good as possible. Watch the machines carefully and see that they are kept in good, easy running condition. Do not overspeed if possible. Insist that the management keep the mill lighted and heated properly and the village kept clean and in a sanitary condition. Have a policeman on the village grounds at night, and during Saturdays and Sundays to keep down all disorderly conduct. Now above all things never take any strenuous actions till you are sure punishment is merited.

R. L. G.

### Number Fifteen.

I have had six years experience in the spinning room and will give my ideas about managing help. In the first place show the help that you are not afraid of work and they will take a greater interest with you in doing their work in the right way. In the second place try to stay in a good humor all the time and strive to treat them all alike as far as you can. Of course there are some people who won't stand good treatment and in such cases you will have to be more strict and watchful. Do not let on to them that you think they are not all

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN.

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right, that they are different from the rest. Never give a hand more than he or she can do, or they will get discouraged and out of heart.

Always talk like a gentleman to them, especially the girls. Never make a hard rule, unless you are sure that you can carry it out. Never discharge a hand when you are mad. Wait until you have thought better of it and see that you are treating him fairly. Do not get into the habit of getting mad and scolding your help for it will cause more harm than good.

Talk plainly to your help. Tell them what you want done and see that they understand. Do not allow them to do their work in a way different from what you tell them.

Never come in mad and talk short to your help and if one of them makes you mad, do not take it out on the rest.

A Section Hand.

Number Sixteen.

To be a good manager of help requires long practical experience and depends largely upon a good knowledge of human nature. To possess that knowledge requires close and constant study as it is so seldom that we find two persons who can be approached in the same manner. A knowledge of human nature, a thorough understanding of what the work of the help is, and how it should be done, are the three great underlying principles of successful management. Yet a man may possess all the above qualities and if he is lacking in the gift of speech and courtesy to adopt his instructions to the understanding of his help, he cannot be successful. A man should show sympathy to all, he should have a heart which is impartial to anyone, and advocate honesty between help and employer at all times. A man having breadth and depth in this line is the man who inspires his help with energy and they will attain the best results possible.

When help is hired and placed is the best time to conquer them. It is then that they should be questioned and given to understand what shall be required of them. A man should be choice of his help. He should select help intelligent enough to perform the duties assigned to them as upon this largely depends the success of the overseer. Also the profits of the company depend almost entirely upon the help being adopted to their work and willing to do their part as directed by the overseer. Therefore you will see that when a man needs help he should be cautious and business-like in engaging them. He should be quick to size-up any one approaching him for employment he should be conservative, but always courteous even to the youngest and humblest. Always when taking on new help ask them if they are willing to work and comply with the rules. If they should agree to do you will have a better chance to call their attention to any failure to do so after they have gone to work and this can be done in a very mild way with the desired effect. A person that is habitually discharged from other places should not be taken in, they should be classed as undesirable.

You should never allow your help to get into the habit of coming in late in the morning and at noon. They should be requested to be at their places at work time. The first time they are noticed coming in late is the best time to correct this evil.

You can always command the respect of your help by being quick to notice their faults and correct them at the start. Very often help become careless and unruly from the habit of slackening up or quitting their work several minutes before stopping time at noon and night. This can be avoided by giving them to understand that they are paid as much for the last minutes' work as for any other part of the day.

Help should be taught the importance of little things. They ought to be instructed to keep hobnails off the floor. Waste of all kinds should be kept off the floor. The importance of placing help is of great value not only to the employer, but to the hand himself and to the manager. A poor hand in one place may make an excellent one in another place. Keep in mind that a hand must fit the place. A hand in the wrong place often causes dissatisfaction to all concerned. When a new hand is taken in to learn he should be put with one of the best and steadiest operatives in the room and at times should have a word of encouragement from the manager. Help should be taught to be quick and comprehensive in taking orders, they listen well and do exactly as instructed. They should never be allowed to offer suggestions when receiving instructions regarding their duties. Help should always be made to understand that you take an interest in their welfare and should know that you respect them, and are due their respect in turn. Nothing works better than good discipline in a room. The hands should always be given enough work to keep them busy, without overworking them, for the busier they are, the easier they will be to control. Those times which may be called idle moments, should be taken up with cleaning and watching their work, for much bad work can be avoided by the watchfulness of the help. Help should be made to keep neat and clean, as this will often make them feel interested in keeping their work the same way. They should never be allowed to think that you are too hard on them and require too much of them. This can be prevented by giving them just the amount they can do well. The manner in which you approach a hand has a great deal to do with this. They should be approached and instructed in a manner that will make them feel that it is their duty to do such things as you require. Do not ask them to do things in a way that will make them feel that they are being driven to it. Remember the day of driving mill people has passed. Teach them to have confidence in you and show that you have confidence in them. Train them to do their work when your back is turned in the same way that they would do if you were with them. Be very careful as to what you promise and never promise what you cannot do. A failure to keep a promise is good cause for them to lose confidence in you.

Some men, unfortunately, are not, and never will be good managers of help. However, a great many men who are not good managers can, by a little teaching and a close observance of human nature and some experience as overseers, can become good managers of help. I want to call particular attention to the fact that the free use of good scissars?

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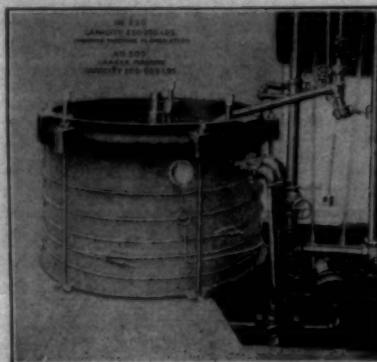
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"Why is married life like scissars?"

"Because when you're joined together you're always cutting up to holler."—Exchange.

"There comes your father. Come.  
My boy, don't get married."

"What business is it of yours whether I get married or not?"

"I'm paying a thousand dollars a month alimony and I've got a right to holler."—Exchange.

Thursday, November 16, 1911.

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Offices: Room 912 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

Published Every Thursday by  
**Clark Publishing Company**

**DAVID CLARK**  
 Managing Editor

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One year, payable in advance.....	\$ 1.00
Other countries in Postal Union.....	2.00
Single copies .....	.10

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Entered as second class matter March 2nd, 1911, at the post office at Charlotte, N. C., under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

**THURSDAY, November 16****New Advertisements.****Southern Textile Association.**

Last week we added the advertisement of Ivey Mfg. Co., of Hickory, N. C., who have had remarkable success with their wooden lug straps and picker sticks.

This week there appears for the first time the following advertisements:

Cole Bros., Pawtucket, R. I., manufacturers of the automatic banding machine.

Kinkead Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass., who manufacture a very complete equipment for leveling and aligning shafting and machinery.

U. S. Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I., manufacturers of high grade ring travelers for spinning and twisting.

American Supply Co., Providence, R. I., one of the oldest mill supply houses in the country and which has a long established reputation with Southern mills.

Other new advertisements will appear at early dates as our growth in this respect promises to be very rapid.

The Southern Textile Bulletin is rapidly expanding both in circulation and advertising.

As the Southern Textile Association is to meet this time in new territory and a large number, of those who will attend, have not been present at former meetings we think it well to give a brief outline of the scope and object of the association.

The Southern Textile Association is composed of the superintendents, overseers, dyers and master mechanics of the Southern cotton mills. Representatives of houses doing business with cotton mills are eligible to association membership. The dues for both active and associate members are \$1.00 per year or \$2.00 for three years if paid in advance. The objects of the Association are purely social and educational and it is in no sense a labor union and has none of the features of one.

It is against the policy of the Association to tell the mill owners how to run the mills or to make any suggestions to them and it takes no part in tariff matters or politics.

At every session practical papers are read and discussed with the idea of giving the members new ideas

about their departments in the mill and thereby make them more efficient. The social feature of the meetings is not neglected and considerable entertainment is always arranged by the local mill men.

It is our belief that the greatest benefits that are derived from these meetings are due to the social intercourse between those present.

A man who works eleven hours per day in a mill meets very few men in his own line of work and has little opportunity for discussing the problems that arise in his business. At these meetings he has the opportunity of meeting the ablest and liveliest men of the industry and of discussing many things with them.

The man who can not learn something from somebody at one of these meetings is not fit to run either a room or a mill and will soon be passed by the more progressive men.

An overseer or superintendent who does the same thing day after day is liable to get in a rut and it is worth his while to occasionally rub up against other men and brush the cobwebs off his brain.

The Southern Textile Association holds two meetings each year, one on the Saturday nearest the Fourth of July and the other on the Saturday after Thanksgiving.

The officers, which are elected at the July meeting, consist of a president, four vice-presidents, a secretary, a treasurer and a Board of Governors consisting of sixteen members.

M. G. Stone, general superintendent of the Pacolet Mills, was elected president at the last meeting and will preside at the Atlanta meeting. Mr. Stone needs no introduction to the mill people of the South and the fact that he is president indicates the type of men who compose the organization.

**Arrangement Committee.**

The local arrangement committee of the Atlanta meeting of the Southern Textile Association announce that the meeting will be held in the Convention Hall of the Kimball Hotel.

Those who expect to be present are requested to write and engage room at the Kimball House or the Piedmont, Georgian Terrace, Majestic, Aragon or Terminal Hotels and to also send a postal card stating that they expect to be present to C. S. McMahon, chairman of Arrangement Committee, Room 1021, Grant Building, Atlanta, Ga.

The Atlanta arrangement committee consists of the following gentlemen: C. S. McMahon, chairman;

Frank G. North; J. P. Jeter, Supt., Exposition Mills; B. F. Barnes, Supt., Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills; J. W. Jolly, Supt., Gate City Mills; John Hacking, Supt., Piedmont Mills; C. E. Wisner, Supt., Whittier Mills; Ben Nuttall, Supt., Atlanta Woolen Mills; J. E. Yarbrough, Supt., Elizabeth Mills; Wm. P. Hazelwood, A. B. Adams, and A. B. Fox.

**Program of Atlanta Meeting.**

The first session of the Atlanta meeting will be called to order by President M. G. Stone at 11 a. m., Saturday, December 2nd, in the Convention Hall of the Kimball Hotel.

An Address of Welcome will be delivered by some Atlanta representative.

Response to Address of Welcome by A. B. Carter, of Athens, Ga.

"Weaving and Designing" by Henry W. Atkinson, of Athens, Ga.

At this session all members will register and badges and buttons will be issued.

**Afternoon Session.**

The afternoon session will be called to order at 2 p. m., and the following papers will be read:

"Power Reduction by Alignment" by Geo. W. Loggie, of Boston, Mass.

"The Spinning Room" by Chas. M. Stoy, of Anniston, Ala.

"Waste Reduction" by D. D. Teters, of Canton, Ga.

"Little Things in a Mill" by W. L. Lowry, of Monroe, N. C.

Discussion of each paper will be open to any member after the reading of the paper is completed.

**Night Session.**

The arrangement committee will announce next week plans for the entertainment at the night session.

**Special Rates To Atlanta.**

Special rates have been arranged for those attending the meeting of the Southern Textile Association from all stations in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama (except stations on the Atlanta and West Point Ry.) on the following conditions:

A standard form certificate receipt must be obtained from railroad agent from whom ticket is bought showing that full fare has been paid in going to Atlanta. This will entitle the purchaser to a return ticket at half rate plus 50 cents; provided that the amount paid in going is not less than 75 cents.

These certificates will not be honored for return tickets unless signed by authorized officer of rail-

(Continued on Page 16.)

## PERSONAL NEWS

A. J. Ellenburg has been promoted to overseer of spinning at the Summerville (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

A. B. Miller overseer of carding at Lockhart, S. C., has been visiting at Columbia and Newberry.

C. M. Floyd, of Lafayette, Ga., has accepted a position as machinist at Villa Rica, Ga.

Joe Williams, of Cedartown, Ga., is now grinding cards at the Union Mills, Lafayette, Ga.

William Fennel has resigned his position in the cloth room at the Anderson (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

W. A. Hughes has moved from Anderson, S. C., to Ware Shoals, S. C.

C. L. Harris has resigned at the Mayodan (N. C.) Mills and is now located at Stoneville, N. C.

J. L. Hope has resigned as overseer of carding at the Hannah Pickett Mills, Rockingham, N. C.

Will Lehman has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Abingdon Mill, Huntsville, Ala.

W. A. Summey has resigned as loom fixer at the Walhalla (S. C.) Cotton Mills and is now farming.

Richard Smith, of the Merrimack Mills, Huntsville, Ala., had his hand badly hurt in an elevator last week.

E. E. Shedd is now overseer of No. 2 cloth room at the Anderson (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. D. Kilgore, formerly of the Spalding Mill, Griffin, Ga., has accepted position as designer at the Henderson (Ky.) Cotton Mill.

S. W. Oliver has resigned as superintendent of the Ida Mill, Laurel Hill, N. C., and is now located in Charlotte, N. C.

W. L. Haynes, of Yorkville, S. C., has accepted the position of second hand in weaving at Fairfield Mills, Winnsboro, S. C.

F. L. Campbell has been promoted to second hand in weaving at the Brogan Mill, Anderson, S. C.

A. C. Penland has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Locke Mills, Concord, N. C.

W. A. Morris is filling position as overseer of carding at the Anderson Mill No. 2, Anderson, S. C.

B. F. Aiken is now overseer of carding at the Anderson Mill No. 1, Anderson, S. C.

C. A. Madison is now overseer of weaving at the No. 1 Mill, Anderson, S. C.

J. A. Murphy, of the Lydia Mills, Clinton, S. C., is now fixing looms at the Calvine Mill, Charlotte, N. C.

L. H. Roberts is now filling a position with the Winder (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

P. T. Penley, of Hickory, is now overseer of spinning at the Double Shoals Mill, Granite Falls, N. C.

J. W. Bradley is overhauling spinning at the Thomaston (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

D. G. Ellenburg has resigned as overseer spinning at Summerville, Ga., on account of ill health.

M. C. Phillips has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Pilot Cotton Mill, Raleigh, N. C., and is now located at Concord, N. C.

J. H. Hearne, of Darlington, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Maplecroft Mills, Liberty, S. C.

Kinney Huff has resigned as loom fixer at the Dallas Mill, Huntsville, Ala., and accepted a similar position at the Merrimack Mills of the same place.

Sam Smith has resigned as loom fixer at the Dallas Mill, Huntsville, Ala., and accepted a similar position at the Merrimack Mills of the same place.

A. R. Eller, of Huntersville, N. C., has accepted a position as overseer of spinning at Lexington, N. C.

O. L. Teague has resigned as night overseer of carding and spinning at the Ella Mills, Shelby, N. C.

M. H. Wood has accepted position as loom fixer at the Walhalla (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

C. D. Howell, of Bennettsville, S. C., has accepted a position in the office of the Lumberton (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

H. J. Forsythe, of Griffin, Ga., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala.

Ruff Sparks has been promoted from second hand to overseer of carding at the Elm City Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

N. B. Cockman has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand in weaving at the Steele's Mill, Rockingham, N. C.

J. R. Ballantine has been promoted from section hand to second hand in the Spartan Mill No. 2, Spartanburg, S. C.

John Adams, who resigned as overseer spinning at the Wylie Mill, Chester, S. C., is now located at Lando, S. C.

G. W. Chaney has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Maplecroft Mills, Liberty, S. C., and accepted the position of second hand in weaving at the Clinton (S. C.) Mills.

M. V. Blankenship has resigned as overseer of carding and spinning with the Highland City Mills, Talladega, Ala., to accept a similar position at the Fort Valley (Ga.) Yarn Mill.

SPINNING FRAMES,

MASON MACHINE WORKS  
TAUNTON, MASS.

EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent  
Charlotte, N. C.

COMBERS,  
LAP MACHINES

MULES,  
LOOMS.

W. E. Ratcliffe, overseer of finishing, has been put in charge of weaving also, at the Pilot Cotton Mills, Raleigh, N. C.

Chas. Smith, of Woodside Mills, Greenville, S. C., is now running a section in spinning at Franklin Mills, Greer, S. C.

E. J. Foster has accepted the position of overseer of carding and spinning at the Georgia Cordage Co., Decatur, Ga.

F. C. Rollins has re-accepted his old position as overseer of night carding and spinning at the Ella Mills, Shelby, N. C.

Wylie Farmer has resigned as section hand in the Fairfield Mills, Winnsboro, S. C., to take charge of the spooling at the Olympia Mill, Columbia, S. C.

C. J. Parker, recently resigned as overseer of weaving at the Elm City Mill LaGrange, Ga., is now filling similar position with the LaGrange Mills, of the same place.

C. H. Phillips has resigned as superintendent of the Hopedale Mill, Haw River, N. C., to become overseer of carding and spinning at the Oneida Mills, Graham, N. C.

E. J. Hayes has resigned his position with the Sevier Mill, King Mountain, N. C., to accept position as second hand in spinning at the Mecklenburg Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

James Peeler has resigned as overseer of carding and spinning at the Whittaker Mills, Blacksburg, S. C., to accept position as night superintendent of the Hamrick Mill, Gaffney, S. C.

Overflow Personals Page 16.

## "IT WORKS ADMIRABLY"

"THE BEST SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM OF CLEANING - OPENING - BLOOMING - OF COTTON"

SLATER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Pawtucket, R. I.

Sept. 25th, 1911.

Empire Duplex Gin Co.  
68 William Street, New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen: We received your C. O. B. Machine, and put same in operation, and find that it works admirably. From what we have seen up to date it seems to be the best solution of the problem of "Cleaning, Opening and Blooming" of cotton in the Picker room that we have yet found, particularly for Egyptian or any compressed cotton. It puts the fiber in such beautiful shape for the action of the pickers and cards that we are satisfied that those machines are able to do their work much better. We are glad to see improvements being made in the Picker Room end of the cotton mill, as it seems that all attention in the way of improvements in the last decade have been in the finishing processes of the mill. We wish for you every success.

Yours very truly,

SLATER MANUFACTURING CO.

Wm. H. Harris, Treasurer.



CAPACITY 1000 POUNDS LINT PER HOUR.

MANUFACTURED BY  
EMPIRE DUPLEX GIN COMPANY, 68 William St., New York

## MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Greer, S. C.**—A dye house for the Victor Mills is now in course of construction.

**Brevard, N. C.**—It is reported that the Transylvania Cotton Mills will begin operations at an early date.

**Danville, Va.**—The Dan River Cotton Mills have purchased from the Kinkead Mfg. Co., of Boston, Mass., an equipment for leveling and aligning shafting and machinery.

**Ware Shoals, S. C.**—The Ware Shoals Mfg. Co. will soon commence the erection of a fine entertainment hall, reading room, library baths and other conveniences for the benefit of their employees.

**Fairmont, S. C.**—The Fairmont Mfg. Co. have purchased a tie-in machine and are building five additional tenement houses.

**High Point, N. C.**—The success with which Stehl & Co., silk manufacturers have met with in their plant, has resulted in the company deciding to build immediately another large plant, and install 100 looms, to give employment to 125 additional operatives.

**Belmont, N. C.**—The Majestic Manufacturing Co. at its regular monthly meeting, declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. This company operates an equipment of 15,000 spindles and accompanying apparatus on the production of combed Egyptian and Sea Island yarn 60s to 120s.

**Huntsville, Ala.**—It is reported here that the West Huntsville and Huntsville Cotton Mills will resume operations at an early date. These mills have been standing idle for over a year on account of the high price of cotton. About six hundred people are given employment at the two mills.

**Griffin, Ga.**—The sale of the Spaulding Cotton Mills, the Central Mills and the Boyd-Mangham Manufacturing Co., all located in or near Griffin, Ga., which was announced to take place through sealed bids, under order of the court Tuesday, Nov. 7, has been postponed until some time in December.

**St. Louis, Mo.**—Walter H. Carter, formerly of Memphis, Tenn., is obtaining capital to establish a large bleachery and finishing plant at North St. Louis. The old Tebbetts mill at Second and Branch streets, in the latter city, has been engaged for the bleachery while larger quarters will be secured for the finishing department.

**Greer, S. C.**—The Greers Mfg. Co. is standing this week, moving ma-

chinery and connecting shafting, preparatory to starting their new addition of 14,000 spindles and 450 looms. Most of the machinery is in the mill and is being erected.

**Rock Hill, S. C.**—It is understood that Rock Hill is soon to have a new industry in the form of an overall factory. Hamilton Carhartt, owner of the Carhartt Mill, has ordered shipped a number of machines for the manufacture of overalls. When the plant is in operation the Southern trade of this concern will be supplied from Rock Hill, instead of from Northern factories as at present.

**LaFayette, Ga.**—A meeting of the directors of the local cotton manufacturing plants will be held at an early date when the question of these companies making a subscription to the bonus being raised for the construction of the spur line of the T. A. & G. railway to LaFayette will be taken up. The matter of competing freight rates is of such vital concern to the local mills that it is believed the directors will vote a large subscription from each company.

**Durham, N. C.**—The electrical work is now being done on the Durham Hosiery Mill addition and Percy T. Elliott is the contractor. The addition to the mill, which is to be the office building and a portion of the storage, has reached practical completion. The addition is three stories, involving an expenditure of more than \$25,000. The company is now negotiating with the Southern Power for its current. The Durham Hosiery Mill employs about 1,100 horsepower, but so much of the steam that is generated in its big boilers is necessary for the various departments of the mill that the current is needed.

**Brevard, N. C.**—There was a charter issued last week for the Brevard Cotton Mill, capital \$100,000 authorized and \$51,000 subscribed by W. C. Cleveland and J. H. Williams of Greenville and Welch Galloway of Brevard, for the establishment of a mill for general textile purposes.

The Brevard Mill was bought by these men several months ago and it was then stated that they would operate the plant. Since then it has been idle and has been undergoing considerable repairs. Operation will be started some time this week.

The Brevard Cotton Mill Company was recently organized and W. C. Cleveland was elected president and treasurer and J. Hudson Williams vice president and secretary.

**Chester, Ill.**—The Chester Knitting Mills have leased what is known as the Drummond Tobacco Factory at St. Louis, Mo., where they will remove their finishing department and offices by January 1. This change is made because of the greater shipping facilities afforded by St. Louis and has been found necessary owing to the material increase in the company's product. J. H. Rickman, president of the concern, and J. E. Daugherty, secretary and manager, will reside in St. Louis, where the tobacco factory is now being remodeled. The Chester company is also erecting a new building 60x129 feet, three stories high, at Collinsville, Ill., 12 miles from St. Louis, where the knitting end of the business will be carried on.

### Fall River Buys Cotton Lands.

**Jackson, Miss.**—The activity of the English spinners in acquiring large tracts of delta land to grow their own cotton has stirred the Fall River spinners, and a deal has been put through by Governor-elect Brewer for the sale to Fall River interests of some of the best-known plantations in the delta.

### New Greenwood Concern.

F. J. Milam, of Clinton, who is an expert machinist, will move to Greenwood, S. C., and open a large machine shop, associated with Messrs. Gaffney, of the Greenwood Iron Foundry. The plant will represent about \$10,000 capital.

In the machine shop to be opened here any kind of machine work will be done. With the new machinery all kinds of big cotton mill work will be done.

### Seydel Mfg. Co. Enlarging.

Our readers will be pleased to learn that the Seydel Mfg. Co., of Jersey City, have purchased a large plot of ground in Jersey City on which they will build an extensive plant early in the spring. We congratulate this enterprising firm upon its success in the textile field, as we hear their line of sizing, softeners, soaps and other specialties manufactured by them often commended.

### Rates on Cotton Goods.

**Augusta, Ga.**—R. J. Southal, a local attorney, recently filed suits with the Interstate Commerce Commission against between 20 and 25 railroads and steamboat companies in behalf of the Riverside Mills of this city. The suits for the most part are based on alleged unjust and unreasonable rates on the parts of the carriers for cotton waste goods and goods manufactured by the Riverside Mills.

The Riverside Mills is a large lo-

cal concern that manufactures cotton bagging and other goods and consumes large quantities of cotton mill linters and other cotton waste goods in making its products.

### Studying American Cotton.

E. N. Murtt of Rajahmundry Hardas, India, is in North Carolina on a special mission of making a study of North Carolina cotton conditions and products with a view to determining whether it is possible to effect a blending of the Indian and the North Carolina staple for the manufacturing purposes. He contemplates using North Carolina cotton for his Indian mixed staple experiments, with which he confidently expects to prove all that is necessary.

### Improved Conditions In England.

Considerable attention was directed to the recent gratifying report of the British board of trade. This showed exports of 22,000,000 pounds of yarn for October as against 18,000,000 a year ago, and exports of 665,000,000 yards of cloth—an increase of 145,000,000 over October 1910. The significance of this will be the more readily realized when it is recalled that last year's English trade conditions were at top notch, and the consumption of American cotton enormous.—Henry Clews & Co.

### Record Egyptian Crop.

All previous records for Egyptian cotton production were broken last season by the yield of 750,000,000 pounds, an increase of \$250,000,000 pounds over the previous crop, and the best quality of cotton ever grown in Egypt. The past year also marked the real beginning of a systematic supervision by the Government over cotton plantations during the growing season, and to the energy and promptness of European inspectors in enforcing the Khedivial decree of 1905 ordering the picking of worm-infested leaves is attributed the high measure of success of last year's crop. This crop was produced within practically the same area as last year's, which was 1,603,266 acres, though the yield per acre was less than that of several years ago.

The commission of experts appointed by the Egyptian Government late in 1909 to inquire into the causes of the failure of the cotton crop of that year and make recommendation for the future reported that too frequent planting on the same land, overirrigation, and the lack of energy displayed by farmers in destroying plants or leaves attacked by worms were responsible for the low crop.

The appointment of European inspectors to replace the former native inspectors was a direct result

of the commission's recommendations. In the closing months of the past season these inspectors traveled constantly over the planted practically every acre of cotton land in the Delta. The same lands were revisited many times, and in this way the appearance of worms was discovered before great damage had been done. Numerous fines were also placed upon the native farmer for his failure to detect and report the presence of worms. The Department of Agriculture, which was created towards the close of 1910, will devote itself principally, it is thought, to the control of cotton culture.—Consular Reports.

#### Monster Signs Completed.

By far the largest electrical signs in the State, and among the most colossal in the South, have recently been completed at the headquarters of the Charlotte (N. C.) Sign Works. These monstrous pieces of work were done at the order of Caesar Cone, owner of the White Oak Cotton Mills in Greensboro, and will be shipped to the purchaser within a few days. The total cost of the completed signs is \$5,000. These are three in number, two of which will be suspended over the lake in the edge of the model village of White Oak, while the third will be placed upon the mill building. There is a total of 2,500 lights in the three; each letter being eight feet in height and 18 inches across.

The signs destined to be placed above the lake will be a considerable distance above the surface of the water and will be plainly visible from Greensboro. The finished signs will be mounted upon a steel framework over the lake; one above the other, and will extend for a distance of 100 feet. They will read "White Oak Denims" and "Revolution Flannels."

#### Stolen Cloth Recovered

A raid made by a party of officers on negro dwellings in Glendale, S. C., resulted in the recovery of about 500 yards of cloth, allaged to be part of 1,000 yards stolen from the Glendale Mills, and the arrest of four negroes, Ed Parker, Dennis White, Joe Thomas and Mingo Cureton, on a charge of larceny. The negroes were committed to jail, but Cureton was later released on bond.

Cloth has been disappearing from the Glendale Mills for some time, and it is suspected that it was thrown out of a back window at night and carried off by negroes.

Lawyer—Where did he kiss you?  
She—On the mouth, sir.  
Lawyer—Oh, no. Where were you?  
She—in his arms.—Variety Life.



There is little virtue in cheapness as a primary consideration. What you want is the permanently cheap—even if it costs money.

#### THE TURBO HUMIDIFIER

was designed with that end in view. It is made as well as good machinery and mechanics permit. It was designed by a mechanic—to obviate humidifying difficulties and keep them permanently obviated.

The Turbo Humidifier gives cheap humidity—reckoned on attendance, depreciation and incident trouble.

There are over 8,000 in use corroborating this testimony.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.  
FITCHBURG, MASS.

Southern Office, No. 1 Trust Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.  
B. S. COTTRELL, Manager

#### C. D. Tuller Dead.

Charles D. Tuller, president of the Exposition Cotton Mills, of Atlanta, Ga., and one of the leading mill men in the State, died at an early hour Saturday morning. He had been ill for several weeks with a complicated attack of pneumonia.



CHAS. D. TULLER

but his death will come as a shock to his hundreds of business and social friends through the South.

Mr. Tuller was 50 years old, and after 30 years of hard work had raised himself to the position of president of the Exposition Cotton Mills. During the late years as an officer and in the last two years as the head of the company he had raised the standing of the mill and caused it to be recognized as one of the best in the South.

He was president of the Georgia Industrial Association and was prominently mentioned for the next president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association.

#### Death of George D. Jordan.

George D. Jordan, head of the chemical department of the Eagle & Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga., and son of Oscar Jordan, superintendent of the plant, died at his home in Columbus last Saturday as a result of an operation for appendicitis which had been performed on the previous Tuesday. Mr. Jordan was only 25 years old. At the age of 25 years he had reached the important position of overseer of dyeing and general head of the chemical department of the large plant. He was married in June of last year and beside his widow, is survived by his father, three sisters and two brothers.

## Textile Directories

### Southern Cotton Mill Directory

BY TEXTILE PUBLISHING CO.

POCKET SIZE \$1.00

### American Textile Directory

BY LORD & NAGLE

Office Edition \$3.00 Traveling Edition \$2.00

### Blue Book

BY DAVIDSON PUBLISHING CO.

Office Edition \$4.00 Traveling Edition \$3.00

SEND ORDER TO

**Clark Publishing Co.**

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

## AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING  
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

J. F. PORTER, Southern Representative, Room 209, Rhodes Building, Marietta Street, ATLANTA GEORGIA

## Cotton Goods Report

The past week was a very quiet one in the cotton goods market and was noted only for its inactivity. Buyers continue to show a decided disposition to hold off on all forward contracts, while at the same time their orders for nearby requirements were not of large volume.

The tendency during the week was towards a settling down of prices, especially on brown goods, which were purchased for domestic accounts in small lots at slightly lower prices than those of the previous week.

Converters have picked up goods in the gray at prices quite a little lower than those in force when early spring lines were opened. In prints the demand is rather limited, although there are further reports in the market of an improvement in the demand for export account, principally for Manila.

Much interest is taken in the probable action of sellers relative to prices on late orders for ginghams.

The export situation remains very quiet due to internal troubles in China but prominent export merchants claim that they will not accept any cancellations on China orders, should they come forward, as these orders were accepted in good faith and the mills are now at work turning out the goods.

Trading last week in the Fall River print cloth market was moderate. Buyers generally moved cautiously on account of the stand taken by the manufacturers since the decline in cotton prices was checked. The mill men are not making any further concessions of material amounts owing to the steady market. There is a feeling among the buyers that the cotton decline has only been checked temporarily.

The total of sales for the week is estimated at 110,000 pieces of which half were spots. Most of the sales ahead were for delivery through to February. Nearly all of the goods were odds.

Current quotations in New York are given as follows:

Pt cloths, 28-in, std..	3 1-4	—
28-in, 64x60s..	3	to 3 1-2
Gray goods, 39-in, 68		
x72s .. . . .	4 3-4	—
38 1-2-in, stds ..	4	to 4 1-8
4-yd, 80x80s ..	5 3-4	—
Brown drills, stds ..	7 1-2	to 7 3-4
Shtings, south, std	7 1-2	—
3-yard .. . . .	7	—
4-yd, 56x60s ..	5 1-4	to 5 1-2
Denims, 9-ounce ..	13	to 16 1-2
Stark, 8-ounce duck	13	7-8
Hartford, 11-oz., 40-		
inch duck .. . . .	17	—
Tickings, 8-ounce ..	12 1-2	—
Std fancy prints..	4 3-4	—
Standard ginghams	6 1-4	—
Fine dress ginghams	7	to 9 1-4
Kid fln. cambries..	3 3-4	to 4

### Weekly Visible Supply of American Cotton.

November 10, 1911.....	3,365,515
Previous week .....	3,069,036
Last year .....	2,852,109

### Weekly Cotton Statistics.

New York, Nov. 10.—The following statistics on the movement for cotton for the week ending Friday, Nov. 10, were compiled by the New York Cotton Exchange:

#### WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	This Yr.	Last Yr.
Port receipts .....	451,490	378,049
Overland to mills and Canada .....	31,243	56,730
Southern mill takings (estimated) .....	900,000	85,000
Gain of stock at interior towns .....	69,405	63,756

Brought into sight for the week .....	642,138	583,535
<b>TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.</b>		

	This Yr.	Last Yr.
Port receipts .....	3,940,849	3,300,487
Overland to mills and Canada .....	124,319	202,544
Southern mill takings (estimated) .....	690,000	690,000
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1, .....	551,459	474,402

Brought into sight thus far for season .....	5,306,627	4,667,434
<b>New Egyptian Cottons.</b>		

Of the two new qualities of cotton that made their appearance last season, known as Sakalarides and Assili, the former is perhaps the more important, and if it fulfills expectations will be a real competitor of sea island. This fiber is the nearest approach to sea island that has yet been produced, and a limited quantity recently placed on the market sold at almost the same price as extra Georgia sea island.

Assili cotton is cream-colored, of good fiber, long, strong, and silky, and closely resembles the Egyptian quality of Mit Affifi, or "Brown." The yield of Mit Affifi is over 60 per cent. of the Egyptian crop, but during the past few seasons it has shown signs of deterioration in quality and Assili has been developed with the idea of replacing Mit Affifi when the latter further degenerates. The small production of Assila last season is said to have maintained the excellent qualities expected from earlier experiments, and, in the opinion of growers, justified high hopes for its future culture. The ginning yield of Assili is said to be better than that of Mit Affifi.—Consular Reports.

"Where did you learn to sing?"  
"Oh, I've sung all my life. How do you like my execution?"  
"Well, I'm in favor of it."—Ex.

## GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

### SELLING AGENTS

BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS

## DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.

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Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines  
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Large cotton mill buildings, without machinery, situated adjacent to a good hydro-electric power plant, in a prosperous Southern city. Twenty-one tenement houses, ready for immediate occupancy, go with the property. Local capital available to right parties.

Also a smaller mill, with machinery complete, suited for making cotton yarns: Most liberal propositions made if right party can be obtained. Refer to file No. 7500 for further information.

## M. V. RICHARDS

Land and Industrial Agent  
Southern Railway

Room J

WASHINGTON, D. C.

## Clays in the South

The U. S. Government report shows that the value of brick and tile manufactured from clay in Pennsylvania for 1909 exceeded twenty million dollars.

We can show limitless deposits of superior clay in easy reach of reasonable priced electric power, where transportation facilities offer a very wide distribution.

An ideal location for a large plant. For particulars address

## J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

## The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—As a whole the yarn market was not very active during the past week. Conditions in the market are very unsettled and very few manufacturers care to take the risk of making contracts for the season's supply at the present time. Acceptances of deliveries on old contracts were good and collections were fair.

Yarn was not bought very freely by knit goods manufacturers. As a rule, these manufacturers believe in lower priced cotton and consequently they are looking for yarn to sell at a lower level. Underwear makers are in the market for coarse numbers to complete orders, but they did not want to pay the prices the dealers asked.

The men's wear manufacturers, who have had a fair season on cotton and worsted goods, are getting some duplicate orders. The upholstery trade is showing some improvement and manufacturers have been buying yarns for future delivery. Most of the manufacturers say that their business is practically hand to mouth.

The tendency of prices in the spinning market was downward rather than upward, at the end of the week, but in the South the tendency was upward. A great many spinners in the South are sold up to the middle of December, and others to the middle of January and the first of March. Spinners are not anxious for long contracts, preferring one that will not run more than from four to six weeks.

### Southern Single Skeins:

8s	16	—
10s	16	1-2
12s	16	1-2—17
14s	17	—17 1-2
16s	16	1-2—17 1-2
20s	18	—18 1-2
26s	19	1-2—
30s	20	—20 1-2

### Southern Two-Ply Skeins:

8s	16	—
10s	16	—16 1-2
12s	16	1-2
14s	16	1-2—17
16s	17	—17 1-2
20s	18	—18 1-2
26s	19	1-2—
30s	20	—20 1-2

### Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins:

8-3 hard twist	15	—16 1-2
8-4 slack	17	—
9-4 slack	17	1-2—

### Southern Single Warps:

8s	16	1-2—
10s	16	1-2—
12s	17	—
14s	17	—
16s	17	1-2—
20s	17	1-2—
24s	19	—
26s	19	1-2—20
30s	21	—
40s	25	—28

### Southern Two-Ply Warps:

8s	16	1-2—
10s	17	—
12s	17	—17 1-2
16s	17	—17 3-4
20s	18	—19
24s	20	—
26s	20	1-2—21
30s	23	1-2—24
36s	23	1-2—24
40s	24	—28
50s	32	—

### Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones:

8s	16	—16 1-2
12s	17	—
14s	17	1-2—
16s	18	—
18s	18	—18 1-2
20s	18	1-2—
22s	18	1-2—19
24s	18	—19
26s	20	—
30s	20	1-2—21
40s	24	1-2—

### Single Skein Carded Peeler:

20s	23	1-2—24
24s	24	—24 1-2
26s	24	1-2—25
40s	30	—
50s	36	—

### Two-Ply Carded Peeler Skeins:

50s	36	—
22s	24	—
24s	24	—
26s	24	1-2—25
30s	26	1-2—26 1-2
36s	28	1-2—29

### Single Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	27	—27 1-2
24s	28	1-2—
30s	31	1-2—
40s	37	—
50s	44	—45
60s	50	—51

### Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	27	—27 1-2
24s	28	1-2—
30s	31	1-2—
40s	37	—
50s	44	—
40s	37	—
60s	50	—54

## SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN.

### A. M. Law & Co. F. C. Abbott & Co.

Spartanburg, S. C.

### BROKERS

Charlotte, N. C.

### BROKERS

### Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

### South Carolina and Georgia Mill Stocks.

### Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks,

### N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Rail-

### road Stock and Other High

### Grade Securities

### North Carolina Mill Stocks.

### Bid Asked

Arlington	140
Atherton	—
Avon	—
Bloomfield	110
Brookside	100
Brown Mfg. Co.	100
Cabarrus	131
Cannon	120
Chadwick-Hoskins	95
Chadwick-Hoskins, pfd.	100
Clara	110
Cliffside	190
Cora	135
Dresden	136
Dilling	—
Efrd	100
Elmira, pfd.	100
Erwin Com	120
Erwin, pfd.	101
Florence	126
Flint	130
Gaston	90
Gibson	70
Gray Mfg. Co.	121
Highland Park	150
Highland Park, pfd.	101
Henrietta	170
Imperial	101
Kesler	125
Linden	—
Loray, pfd.	90
Lowell	181
Lumberton	251
Mooresville	123
Modena	90
Nokomis, N. C.	200
Ozark	92
Patterson	110
Raleigh	100
Roanoke Mills	155
Salisbury	136
Statesville Cot. Mills	96
Trenton, N. C.	—
Tuscarora	90
Washington, pfd	101
Washington	20
Wiscasset	103
Woodlawn	100
Parker Mills com.	25
Piedmont Mfg. Co.	160
Pelzer	138
Pickens Cotton Mills	94
Piedmont Mfg. Co.	160
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.	115
Riverside Mills	25
Saxon Mills	120
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	60
Spartan Mills	125
Toxaway Mills	72
Tucapau Mills	260
Union Buffalo Mills, 1st pfd.	50
Union-Buffalo Mills, 2d pfd.	10
Victor Mfg. Co.	112
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	80
Warren Mfg. Co.	95
Warren pref.	100
Watts	100
Whitney	115
Williamston	115
Woodruff	105
Woodside Mills, com.	70
Woodside pref.	93

## SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN.

### *Personal Items*

H. R. Bolton, of McColl, S. C., has accepted a position at Hamer, S. C.

E. M. Sealy has moved from Bessemer City, N. C., to Gaffney, S. C.

J. C. Cosby has accepted a position with the Brogan Mills, Anderson, S. C.

R. B. Pitts has accepted the position of president of the Hermitage Mill, Camden, S. C.

T. A. Bennett has moved from the Maplecroft Mills, Liberty, S. C., to Catawba, S. C.

W. P. Mooneyhan has resigned as carder and spinner at the Jennings Mill, Lumberton, N. C.

Edgar Mitchell, of Greensboro, N. C., has accepted a position at Rosemary, N. C.

W. L. Mitchell has resigned as night overseer of the Brookford (N. C.) Mills.

J. K. Knight has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Gainesville (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

W. T. Bone has resigned as overseer of carding at the Gainesville (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

Mike Elliott has accepted the position of overseer of carding at Gainesville (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

J. M. Fitzgerald, of Clifton, S. C., has accepted a position with the Arkwright (S. C.) Mills.

Robt. Wilson has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Sycamore (Ala.) Mills.

A. H. Stewart has accepted the position of second hand in carding at the Central Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.

G. H. Lollis has been promoted from second hand to overseer of spinning at the Chiquita Mills, Honea Path, S. C.

John A. Thompson, of Central, S. C., has accepted the position of second hand in spinning at the Chiquita Mills, Honea Path, S. C.

J. R. Young, formerly of Gastonia, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Dillon (S. C.) Mills.

A. A. Ramsey has accepted the position of second hand in spinning at the Crown Mill, Concord, N. C.

W. A. Morris, of Anderson, (S. C.) Mill No. 1 has become overseer of carding at Mill No. 2 of the same company.

W. T. Brown, formerly of Iva, S. C., has been acting as overseer of cloth room at Iva, S. C., during the illness of regular overseer.

W. A. Hughes has resigned as second hand in spooling and warping at Ware Shoals, S. C., to become second hand in spinning and spooling at Anderson (S. C.) Mill No. 1.

Fred Harvell is now fixing looms at Belton, S. C.

Tom Crowder is now second hand in carding at the Elm City Mills, La Grange, Ga.

R. W. Gibson is now filling position in the No. 1 spinning room of the Massachusetts Mills, Lindale, Ga.

O. F. Benton, formerly overseer of spinning at Lindale, Ga., has accepted a similar position at the Gainesville (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

A. P. Richie, of Drayton, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Cowpens (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

H. M. Miles, of Wadesboro, N. C., has accepted the position of carder and spinner at the Jennings Mill, Lumberton, N. C.

L. O. Gosnell has resigned as second hand in spinning at Ware Shoals, S. C., to become overseer of spinning at Anderson (S. C.) Mill No. 1.

Arthur Chapman has resigned his position as loom fixer in Mill No. 3. (Pelzer, S. C.) Mfg. Co., to take charge of running the generator.

J. T. Alexander has resigned his position at Rockwell, N. C., to become carder and spinner at the W. R. Kindley Mfg. Co., Mt. Pleasant, N. C.

H. C. Garrison, on account of his other business affairs, has resigned as president of the Hermitage Mill, Camden, S. C. He will act as vice-president in the future.

H. E. Beattie who has been fixing looms at the Republic Mills, Great Falls, S. C., is now running a section in weave room at the Olympia Mills, Columbia, S. C.

A. Goring has resigned as overseer of sewing room at Erwin Mills No. 4, West Durham, N. C., and is now connected with a bleachery at Waldwick, N. J.

Henry Rowe, formerly of the bleachery of the Erwin Mill, Durham, N. C., is now filling position with the Ramapo Bleachery, Waldwick, N. J.

J. S. Stoud has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Buffalo Mills, Concord, N. C., to accept a similar position with the Locke Mills of the same place.

R. F. Pagwell has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Chiquita Mills, Honea Path, S. C., to accept a similar position at Ware Shoals, S. C.

G. M. Roberson, overseer of cloth room at Glenwood Mills, Easley, S. C., has recovered from a recent operation for appendicitis and returned to his position.

H. L. Jay has been put in charge of the weaving in Mill No. 1 of the Merrimack Mills, Huntsville, Ala., and now has charge of all the weave rooms of that company. His second hands are W. A. Esslinger, W. M. Greenwood and C. P. Smith.

### South Carolinians Elected.

At the meeting of the All-Asiatic Association at New York last week the following officers were elected: Seth Low was chosen president. Among the vice presidents were S. G. Hopkins, Washington; John B. Cleveland, Spartanburg, S. C.; Ellison A. Smyth, Pelzer, S. C.

### Arrested For Forgery.

D. J. Aiken, a young white man who moved to Concord, N. C., several months ago and secured work in one of the cotton mills, was arrested last week on a warrant from Spartanburg, charging him with forgery. Aiken protested his innocence and said that he would accompany an officer to the South Carolina city without requisition papers. Aiken is married and his young wife remained here.

### Found Death In Little Pond.

Thomas Estridge, a white man, about 45 years old, committed suicide by jumping into a pond near the Lancaster (S. C.) Cotton Mills. A party saw him when he jumped into the water, and attempted to rescue him, handing him a pole, which he caught, but he turned it loose, saying he wanted to drown.

Mr. Estridge lived in the eastern portion of the county, but had been spending some time with his brother-in-law in the mill village. Bad health is given as the motive for the suicide.

### Dog Attacks Children.

J. M. Hatch, secretary and treasurer of the Marlboro Cotton Mills, McColl, S. C., and ex-Mayor of McColl, had an exciting experience with a dog last Sunday. Two little children and afterward a dog passed him on the street, but he noticed nothing unusual about the latter until he heard the terrified screams of the children. He saw the dog had fastened its teeth upon the sweater worn by one of them. Only by almost superhuman efforts and not until his hands had been considerably lacerated did he succeed in pulling the beast off. In the meantime Jesse Parker came to the rescue and shot the dog.

### Cloth Construction Changes.

Many lines of fabrics are sold under certain tickets in the cotton goods market. These fabrics are sold in quite large quantity, and are used in various manners by consumers. For many years, sellers claimed these fabrics had the same construction year in and year out, no matter whether the price of cotton rose or fell.

When the price of cotton went up so high, about two years past because of the small supply, nothing was said in many cases regarding the fabrics which were then being delivered. They were put out under the same tickets which had always been used, and buyers thought in many cases that they were obtaining the same cloth which they had in the past. The facts in the case were that some of these lines

Thursday, November 16, 1911.

which were sold under certain tickets were not as good fabrics as had formerly been sold under regular names.

The construction was reduced somewhat on a number of lines, and while this may have been justified in the fact that the cotton price had risen to such a high figure, and by the fact that mills should have a profit on their cloth, nevertheless, nothing was said to buyers in regard to this fact. This practice may be a good thing, but it seems that should occasion ever demand such changes again, that buyers, sooner or later, will find it out, and it is not likely to make sales large for the sellers who pursue such a policy. It is wondered, in many cases, whether or not these fabrics have been changed back to their original construction.

Some of them doubtless have, and this possibly explains why the prices on some of the lines do not coincide with the reduction which has obtained on the price of raw material. Of course, it may be possible that mills need a larger margin of profit than they were obtaining on many lines, but some of them are doubtless giving better cloth than they did a year ago. Such selling practices do not help trade in general, and they are as bad practices to contend against as the ones which are pursued by other sellers in offering cloths which are said to be as good quality as others, the facts in the case being that neither is the count so high nor the yarns and colors as good.

The main fact which seems destined to obliterate many of the underhand methods pursued by some sellers is the fact that buyers are becoming more and more acquainted with cloth construction, and are not depending on the looks of a piece of cloth so much as upon its value in construction, because of the yarn used, and the count of the cloth. Of course, a piece of cloth must look well, but the cloth value and patterns produced are likely to more and more determine the sale, rather than the looks alone. Gradually, these practices are being eliminated, for the tendency is all the while toward better cloth and better practices in selling.—Wool & Cotton Reporter.

### Special Rates to Atlanta.

(Continued from Page 10.)

road companies when satisfied that 200 such certificates are in possession of those in attendance. The members and their friends who expect to attend will therefore see the importance of using every effort to secure as large an attendance as possible, also the necessity of cautioning every one to be sure and get one of these certificates. Tickets will not be honored for return if purchased more than three days before the date of meeting, but don't wait till the last moment before the train leaves for the agent may need time to look up the certificate and authority for issuing it, which he will find in an announcement of these special rates on page 5 of Joint Passenger Tariff Exc. No. 5090, of the Southeastern Passenger Association.

# Want Department

## Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell, the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford a good medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills.

## Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the Southern Textile Bulletin and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau.

If you are out of a job or are seeking a better one the employment bureau of the Southern Textile Bulletin offers you an opportunity at a very small cost.

## Loom Fixer Wanted.

Wanted first class Draper loom fixer on 52-inch E Model looms at \$1.75 per day. Also several good weavers. My best weavers make up to \$2.00 per day. Address U. L. Whitten,

Overseer of Weaving,  
Thomaston Cotton Mills,  
Thomaston, Ga.

## Men Wanted.

We have a call this week for a second hand in card room at \$2.00 per day and an overseer of cloth room at \$1.50, but have no one on our list for either position.

**WANT POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT OF SMALL mill or spinner** in large mill. 20 years experience in carding and spinning. Now employed as assistant superintendent. Experienced on 4s to 60s both waste and cotton, long and short staple. Best of references. Address No. 53.

**WANTED—Position as carder and spinner** on night or day run. Have filled present position of carder and spinner for four years. Can furnish good references and get quality and quantity. Address No. 54.

**WANTED—Position as overseer of spinning.** Experienced on both coarse and fine numbers and have filled position in large mills. Good reference. Address No. 55.

**WANTED—Position as overseer of weaving.** Experience on both plain and fancy white and colored goods. Long experience and good references. Address No. 56.

**WANTED—Position as overseer of carding;** 36 years old, married, strictly sober and good manager of help. Six and a half years experience as overseer in good mill. Can furnish good references from former employers. Address No. 57.

**WANTED—Position as superintendent.** Have had long practical experience and am now assistant superintendent of a large mill and giving satisfaction. Can give as references my present employers. Address No. 58.

**WANTED—Position as superintendent or carder and spinner.** Have had long experience and can give satisfaction. I can furnish references from former employers. Address No. 59.

**WANTED—Position as overseer of carding and combing or spinning.** Long experience; 30 years old, married, strictly sober and can get quantity and quality at right cost. Address No. 60.

**WANTED—Position as overseer of spinning;** 15 years experience in both weaving and yarn mills. Can furnish references from good mills. Address No. 61.

**WANTED—Position as superintendent.** Have had long experience on almost all lines of goods manufactured in the South and can furnish fine reference. Address No. 62.

**WANTED BY PRACTICAL MANUFACTURER** position as superintendent of yarn or weave mill. White or colored raw stock, long or short chain beaming and quilling hosiery yarn, fancy mixes, mock twists, etc., 4s to 60s. 15 years as superintendent at present employed; reference No. 1; can come 30 days notice. Address No. 63.

**WANTED—Position as superintendent of yarn mill.** Now employed as superintendent, but would change on account of health of family. 40 years old and have held one position 11 years. Would like a mill in run-down condition. Address No. 64.

**WANTED position as overseer of weaving.** Have had long experience in first-class mills on both white and colored goods. Fine references. Address No. 65.

**WANT POSITION AS OVERSEER OF WEAVING.** Have had long experience in first-class mills and can furnish good references. Would be willing to take a small amount of stock in the mill. Address No. 66.

**WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room.** Have had long experience and am now employed. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 67.

**WANT position as master mechanic.** Have had long experience in cotton mill work and can furnish best of references. Address No. 68.

**WANT position as overseer of carding.** Now employed but prefer to change. Can furnish good references. Address No. 69.

**WANT position as superintendent.** Have long experience and am now employed but want larger mill. My references are good and I can get results. Address No. 70.

**WANT position as superintendent at not less than \$2,000.** Now employed, but would prefer to change. Good references as to both character and ability. Address No. 71.

**WANT POSITION as superintendent of small mill or carder in large mill.** Age 39. Married. 25 years in mill business. 5 years in present position of carder. Good manager of help. Address No. 72.

**WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of carding in large mill.** Now employed. Have had long experience and can furnish good references. Address No. 73.

**WANT position as overseer of carding.** Now employed in large mill but desire to change. Can furnish the best of references both as to character and ability. Address No. 74.

**WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving.** Had 12 years experience as overseer and one year as superintendent. Now employed but could change on short notice. Address No. 75.

**WANT position as overseer of slashing, beaming, warping and spooling.** 14 years experience in this department and overseer for 8 years on all pattern work. Married. Good references. Address No. 76.

**WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner.** Am thoroughly posted on all branches of the mill business and can furnish splendid references. Have had long experience. Address No. 77.

**WANT position as overseer of winding and reeling or twisting room.** Have 4 years' experience as overseer. Can furnish good references as to character and ability. Address No. 78.

# PATENTS

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30 Years Active Service

## SIGGERS & SIGGERS

Patent Lawyers

Suite 34 N. U. Bldg. Washington, D.C.

**WANT position as superintendent.** Now employed as superintendent and giving satisfaction but prefer to change. Have had 25 years experience. 40 years old. Married. Good references. Address No. 79.

**WANT position as superintendent of a 7,000 to 30,000 spindle mill on colored goods.** 37 years old. Married and strictly sober. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 80.

**WANT position as superintendent.** Now employed and have had long experience both as carder and superintendent. Good references. Address No. 81.

**WANT position as overseer of spinning.** Have had long experience and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 82.

**WANT position as overseer of spinning and twisting.** Thoroughly experienced on No. 15s to 60s combed and carded. Now employed. Married and strictly sober. Good manager of help. Address No. 83.

**WANTED position as overseer of spinning or superintendent of a small mill.** 32 years old. Married. Good references. Experience on 8s to 60s local to Egyptian stock. Address No. 84.

**WANT position as overseer of weaving.** Have had long experience and am now employed. Can furnish good references. Address No. 86.

**WANT position as overseer of spinning.** Age 30. Married. Been in spinning room 20 years. Can furnish good references. Address No. 87.

**WANT POSITION AS DYER.** Have had 15 years experience on dyeing and bleaching long and short chain warps and raw stock; also sizing. Have been five years on present job. Good references. Address No. 88.

**WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill of 5,000 to 10,000 spindles.** Now employed as superintendent but want to change. Age 40. In mill 26 years. Held one position 7 years. Good references. Address No. 89.

(Continued on next Page)

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Experience of 25 years on both combed and carded yarns from 8s to 60s. Satisfactory references. Address No. 90.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or cloth mill. Experience on both coarse and fine counts and on white and colored goods. Satisfactory references. Address No. 91.

WANT position of superintendent of large mill. Now employed as superintendent and have held this position for five years. Age 36. Strictly sober. Good references. Address No. 92.

WANT position as overseer of weaving room in small mill. Have had 10 years' experience as second hand. Can give good references from present and past employers. Address No. 93.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Would not consider less than \$3.00. Experience on fine goods. Address No. 94.

WANT position as engineer and machinist. Have had good experience in cotton mill work. Am now employed but could change on 10 days notice. Good references. Address No. 95.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or assistant superintendent of large mill. Experienced in all departments on from 1-2s up to 80s combed yarns. Have good education and have recently spent seven months in England investigating English methods. Good references. Address No. 96.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. 20 years experience. 10 years at present place. Strictly sober. Good references. Address No. 97.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in small mill or second hand in weaving in large mill. Experience on plain, fancy and jacquard work. Draper and box looms. Married. Strictly sober. Good references. Address No. 98.

WANT position as superintendent. No employed but wish to change on account of health of locality. Have had long experience and can give satisfaction. References will be furnished on application. Address No. 99.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and have operated some of the best mills in the South. Resigned last position on account of illness from which have now recovered. Can furnish satisfactory references and can get results. Address No. 100.

"When did you first learn astronomy?"

"When father took down the strap and showed me some son spots."—Exchange.

## *Superintendents and Overseers*

### *Anderson Mill, No. 1,*

#### *Anderson, S. C.*

Frank J. Clark.....	Superintendent
B. F. Aiken.....	Carder
L. O. Gosnell.....	Spinner
C. A. Mattison.....	Weaver

### *Century Cotton Mills,*

#### *South Boston, Va.*

L. W. King.....	Superintendent
M. C. Duncan.....	Carder
S. C. Cozart.....	Spinner
J. L. Irby.....	Master Mechanic

### *Anderson Mill, No. 2,*

#### *Anderson, S. C.*

W. A. Morris.....	Carder
C. O. Carter.....	Spinner
R. T. Grant.....	Weaver
E. E. Shedd.....	Cloth Room
W. P. Wright.....	Master Mechanic

### *Roxboro Cotton Mill,*

#### *Roxboro, N. C.*

J. W. Allgood.....	Superintendent
Andrew Clayton.....	Carder
H. M. Weaver.....	Spinner
R. G. Cole.....	Twisting
J. W. Frederick.....	Master Mechanic

### *Lynchburg Cotton Mills,*

#### *Lynchburg, Va.*

E. Richards.....	Superintendent
A. T. Nuttall.....	Carder
J. F. Mims.....	Spinner
A. W. Anderson.....	Weaver
S. B. Hammer.....	Cloth Room
J. G. Ille.....	Master Mechanic

### *Washington Mills,*

#### *Fries, Va.*

G. F. Roberts.....	Superintendent
J. W. Bolton.....	Carder
S. T. Petty.....	Spinner
G. C. Pruitt.....	Weaver
E. A. Robertson.....	Cloth Room
R. L. Bryant.....	Slashing
H. S. Shaw.....	Master Mechanic

### *Longhurst Cotton Mill,*

#### *Roxboro, N. C.*

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### *Yarn Breakage.*

What causes the warp yarn to break at the loom? Such breakage has been carefully watched, and, in most cases, found to result largely from knots and bunches and other causes rather than from weakness. Many tests have been made from time to time by mill men, and it was found that even when warp yarn is breaking at standard weight and free from knots and bunches, it can be weakened to a large extent in the methods of operation.

In most all cotton mills, the breakage of the warp yarn at the loom is laid to the treasurer of the mill for buying poor stock, or to the carder and spinner. We hear very little about the boss slasher, but this is the very place where the yarn is weakened during operation, and millions of yards of warp yarn are being spoiled in our cotton mills at this writing.

Loss of elasticity is the chief cause of the warp yarn breaking at the loom, and this continues to prevail because there is not the right amount of stretch on the yarn between the size rolls and drag roll. It is admitted by all up-to-date mill men that if the warp yarn is stretched when wet it loses its elasticity, a feature all warp yarn must retain, because this yarn is largely governed by the usefulness of its application, and by its liability to break in the loom.

A good slasher tender is to weave room what a good grinder is to a card room, because any neglect on the part of the grinder can be felt for weeks afterwards, and the same can be applied to the slasher tender. All slasher tenders should watch at all times the percentage of stretch between the size rolls and drag roll.

There should always be a slight continuous amount of stretching, but not too much. When too little or no stretching exists on the yarn between the size rolls and drag roll, the yarn does not hug the cylinder

yarn is not dried as it should be at the slasher, but dried on the loom beam instead, and then the ends are matted together to such an extent that when the mated portion comes under the action of the lease rod, many ends will break.

On the other hand, if too much stretch exists between the size rolls and drag roll, the yarn is stretched when wet, and loses much of its elasticity. As the warp threads are pulled out of line by the harnesses lifting and lowering, a certain amount of strain comes on almost all the warp ends at each lift of the harnesses, and if the warp ends have no elasticity or the vibrator is set to follow the movement of the harnesses, the ends are continually breaking, but more with a snap than in the first case. For this reason, the side shaft was adopted to drive the different parts, so that the size rolls will deliver the same amount of yarn as that taken up by the drag roll.

It was formerly a custom to have the yarn turn the cylinder, but it was soon discovered that in doing so the elasticity in the yarn was almost lost. When a slasher tender changes the size roll cloth, he is, as a rule, careful and puts all his knowledge and skill on the job, because he understands and knows that if this roll is not properly covered too much starch will follow the yarn, and in a short time there will be trouble. But with the drag roll it is different. Very few slasher tenders seem to give the covering of this roll due consideration, and they will cover it with a layer or two of cloth without taking the thickness of the cloth into consideration.

warp yarn breaking in the loom caused by its loss in elasticity.

One good rule that will minimize the above trouble is always to have the drag roll three-sixteenths of an inch larger in diameter than the size rolls.—Wool & Cotton Reporter.

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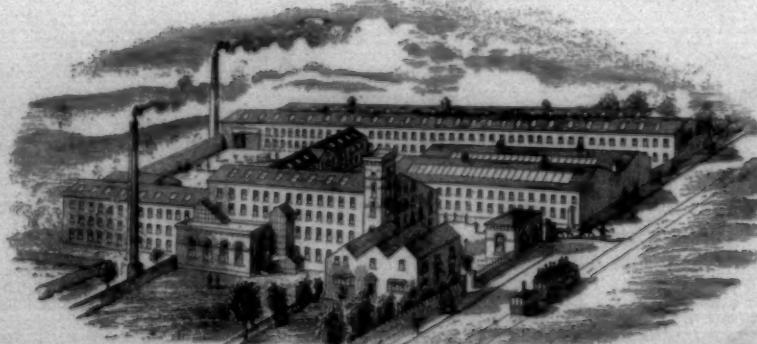
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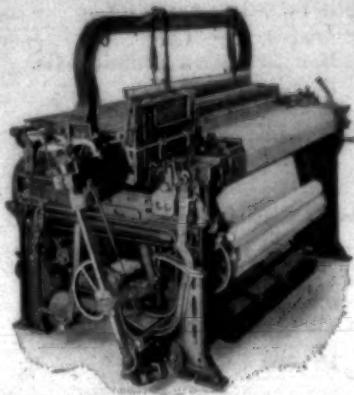
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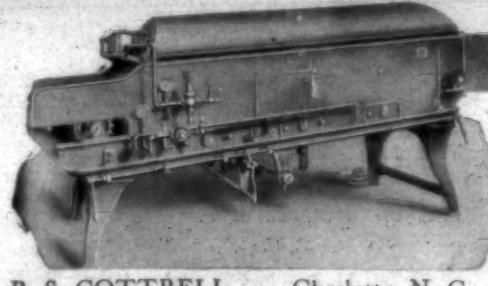
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